# THE HINDOO PATRIOT

## With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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## THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 15TH JANUARY.

A LONDON CORRESPONDENT makes the following remarks on the Resolution of the Government of India on the remission and suspension of land revenue:

You have already shown, in the *Patriot* of 20th November, that when the loss of crop is total mere suspension would give no relief, and when it amounts to half, suspension alone would not save zemindars and ryots from being drawn into the hands of the money-lender. Then, as regards the proposal to introduce annual settlements where settlements for 30 years have hitherto prevailed, Sir Auckland Colvin has clearly and forcibly exposed in his memorandum of 1872, the very great evils which are inseparable from settlement operations, and these evils would be multiplied thirty-fold if the above proposal were carried into effect.

Annual settlements are proposed on the plea that they would enable errors made in the assessment of one year to be rectified in the year following. But the plea is illusory; for annual settlements have long prevailed in the Madras Presidency and the ruin they have caused there, is attested by the destitute and starving condition of the peasantry in the districts subject to such settlements, and by the increasing amount of land which the Government have been attaching and putting up for sale annually for the recovery of the land revenue.

The rigid enforcement of the land revenue demand, regardless of the outturn of the crop, may have been the immediate cause of the ruin of landowners, and cultivators in the North-Western Provinces; but the root of the evil undoubtedly lies in the power which the Government persists in reserving to itself, of periodically and arbitrarily raising its demand upon land, whereby the application of capital for the improvement of agriculture is effectually discouraged, landowners being exposed, under such a system, to lose the fruit of the capital and labour they may have bestowed for increasing the productiveness of their estates.

It is greatly to be regretted that Lord Ripon should have adopted a Resolution which seems based upon no acknowledged principle, and which aims at performing a task hitherto found to be impracticable, viz, that of assessing the revenue on land at a fixed proportion of its annual yield. All experiments and calculations for ascertaining the net productive value of an estate, have hitherto failed, and have often resulted in figures so obviously erroneous, that guesswork has been substituted for the result of theoretical calculations, and the main object kept in view by Revenue Survey officers has generally been to obtain as much revenue as possible for the Government.

That the system of periodical assessments has proved a great failure is shown not only by the impoverished condition of the people subjected to it, (whereby the accumulation of wealth and the development of new sources of State revenue, have been checked), but the land revenue itself has long been inelastic, and is now tending to fall off, in spite of enhanced assessments and greater severity in collections.

WE HAVE received the following letter from Assam regarding the Inland Emigration Act:

The Inland Emigration Act concerns the poorest class of people and therefore it was so thoroughly discussed both in your columns and elsewhere, before it came out of the Legislative anvil. I have carefully observed the manner in which the provisions of the Act are being carried into practice, and I must admit that His Excellency the Viceroy committed himself, unconsciously of course, to a bad job altogether.

There are good many loop-holes which are taken advantage of "to grind the poor." I will here endeavour to point out a few of them. Good care is taken to guard against recruitment under coercion, or inducement on the part of contractors and Garden Sirdars, *vide* sections 20, 32, 40, 42, 66, 67 and 69, but section 111. a dangerous provision itself—baffles all the safeguards embodied in Act I. of 1882. I call this section as dangerous because any employer can engage under it any Indian, yourself not being exempted also, as a labourer for any term up to 5 years and can get the agreement registered without the slightest knowledge of such labourer—since it is not necessary that the labourer should be examined of his fitness by a medical man or the terms of the agreement should be as a matter of course explained to such laborer by a Registering officer. It only requires the employer to produce the laborer before the Registering officer when he goes out—no matter when and how long often to visit the "Estate" on which the laborer is alleged to have contracted to work. The Magistrates in Assam do not care to inquire what a laborer has to say against the validity of such agreements and necessarily they are considered genuine if produced by an employer. I have known instances in which the difference arose between the employer and the employed when the stamp papers for the agreements were on their way from the vendor, but the coolys nevertheless had to receive punishment under section 174 as if they wilfully violated a contract under the Act. I find section 112 is quite uncared-for by the planting community in Assam, whose purposes are better served under section 111. If the practice as described above was contemplated by Government, then let them strike out section 112 which will on inquiry be found never to have been availed of during the past twelve months the Act is in force. As for instance if a laborer on the expiry of his previous contract wishes to leave the garden against the manager's will, the latter can at once fill in two agreement forms in the name of the laborer so leaving, send the papers by post from a distance of 40 or 50 miles to the Registering officer and can get them easily registered and then instruct his lawyer to apply for a warrant of arrest of the recusant cooly. What should follow I need not describe; let the Government collect and publish all the cases by or against coolys in any of the Courts in Assam. In spite of all the rulings of the Government or the Hon'ble the High Court many of the Magistrates do not hesitate to receive hospitality at the hands of the planters who as a matter of course are allowed to share the dignity of the Bench whether as prosecutors or prosecuted.

To my mind it is not too much for the employers to send in their coolys to the Magistrate and get the agreements duly executed under section 112; the loss in such a case is on an average 4 days wages, but when the planters can risk a good deal of money in importing coolys from other parts of India such loss ought to be considered as of no consequence.

I am surprised to notice that the Indian Tea Association has written to the Government of India against the repeal of Act XIII. of 1859 so far as Assam is concerned. I must tell you what this move is for. For Act XIII. coolys, the planters are under no obligation to swell the number of desertions to reduce the death-rate or to give figures to fulfil the requirements, defective as they are, of Act I. of 1882. While on this subject I must inform you in justice to Mr. Elliott, that before the passing of the latter Act, he proposed the inclusion of a section therein requiring the employer to pay sufficient travelling expenses to coolys wishing to return to their homes, but this humane proposal was vetoed by the Government of India.

WE HAVE received the following note from the Press Commissioner's Office:

"Postal orders for fixed sums, ranging from 1 shilling to £1, are issued by the British Post Office with the object of facilitating the transmission of money in small sums. For all practical purposes a postal order is a money order, and British postal orders are payable only within the limits of the United Kingdom, or at Malta or Gibraltar. It occurred to the authorities of the Indian Post Office that the convenience of the public in India might be served by offering British postal orders for sale in India. A scheme was therefore prepared, which contemplated the obtainment of a supply of these orders, and their retail in India, through the agency of the post office, for prescribed sums calculated to include exchange, and cover both British poundage and Indian commission. It has been ascertained that the introduction of this scheme is not practicable under the present law of Great Britain. But Her Majesty's Post-Master General contemplates resort to legislation, and it is probable that steps will be taken during the next session of Parliament which will confer on Mr. Fawcett the legal powers necessary for giving effect to the Indian proposal."

TUESDAY, 16TH JANUARY.

THERE ARE some politicians who are in the habit of crying out every now and then that the armies of the Native States are a source of danger to the British Indian Government. The following statement, which we take from the *Pioneer*, shews how infinitessimal is this danger:

The total strength of these levies is between 380,000 and 390,000 men, of whom about one-sixth are cavalry. They have about 2700 guns, of which the vast majority are wall pieces, field batteries being practically non-existent. These numbers include the semi-military police of the States, and the ill-armed personal retainers whom the petty Rajput and other Chiefs delight to have clattering at their heels on great occasions. We may at once eliminate from the dangerous class the Sikh Contingents, which are conspicuously loyal; and in the case of Rajputana, although the various Chiefs count over 100,000 of their subjects as "soldiers," and have in their possession some 1,400 or 1,500 guns, it may also be said that the lack of cohesion and the mutual jealousies of the feudal lords of the soil renders danger to the Government very improbable. The Rajput levies, in fact, are a mere militia, badly armed, and ignorant of any but the simplest drill, and could never be got to act together. The minor Hindu and Mahomedan States can also be eliminated; and we come finally to consider the armament of the important Mahratta States of Gwalior and Indore, and of Hyderabad—the only powerful Mahomedan State in India.

But the Holkar, the Scindia, and the Nizam are also loyal to the Paramount Power to the backbone, and why should they be distrusted?

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY has been pleased to confer upon the Chief of Tehri the title of "Sewai." A special durbar was held for the investiture of the Maharaja. Sir Leppel Griffin in investing the Maharaja with the Khillut thus addressed His Highness:

The family to which your Highness belongs is the most famous in Bundelkhand, and has ruled here for six hundred years. It is true that your State is small in extent compared with what it was in the days when your ancestors fought successfully against the Emperors of Delhi, and ruled from the Tons river in the West, to Betwa in the East; but you still possess an extensive and rich country, pleasant to live in, and beautiful with lakes and mountains and forests; while most of the surrounding Chiefs, now independent, have descended from your illustrious stock. We have in Europe a saying *Noblesse oblige*, which, in its best sense, signifies that those who have sprung from an ancient and noble race, should accept the obligations which their birth imposes; that they should strive to do noble and worthy deeds, and so to live in the world that never, through them, the honour of their great ancestors shall come to shame. It is an especial pleasure to me, as representing His Excellency the Viceroy here to-day, to acknowledge publicly that you, Maharaja, have understood what is your duty as a prince, and have endeavoured to imitate the examples of those distinguished Rajas, Bir Singe Deo, the founder of Oorcha, and Vikramajit, the founder of Tehri, whose works of public advantage and beneficence are still to be seen everywhere around. During the few years that you have been on the throne, you have personally superintended all branches of the administration; public works have been successfully carried out; the State has been cleared of debt; vexatious imposts have been removed; cultivation has been extended and your people are quiet and content. The example you have set is one which I should be glad to see many other States follow.

Long live the Maharaja!

A RESOLUTION has been issued by the Punjab Government with regard to the formation of a new subdivision of the Provincial Public Works Department for the conservation of historical monuments in the Punjab. The Government has sanctioned the expenditure of Rs. 38,000, during the current official year, for this purpose. Up to the end of September, about a third of the sum had been spent. Among the more important works which are in progress may be mentioned the following:—Improvements to the tombs of Jehangir and Ali Mardan Khan, at Lahore and the Shalimar Gardens; the Jamali Kamali tomb and mosque at Delhi; the gateway of the Nurmahal Sarai at Jullundur; and the laying out of the grounds round Humayun's tomb at Delhi. Rs. 11,000 odd will be spent this year on Jehanghir's tomb at Lahore, over Rs. 6,500 on the Nurmahal gateway, Jullundur, and Rs. 3,000 in improving the Shalimar Gardens.

THE INCOME per annum of the people of the United States is estimated at £2,000,000,000 or double that of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

A DESPATCH received in New York from Kingston, Jamaica, announces that the business quarter of that town was destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at £6,000,000!

THE OLDEST NEWSPAPER in the world is published at Pekin, in China. It is called *King-pan*, is over five hundred years old, and has not changed in size since 1351. Three editions are issued daily, two on yellow and one on red paper.

WEDNESDAY, 17TH JANUARY.

ACCORDING to telegrams received in Paris from Saigon, the Chinese Government has already sent an army of 10,000 men across the Tonquin frontier, and the French Ministry are therefore urged to lose no time in taking action. If they retire before the troops of the Celestial Empire, it is urged, they will lose all prestige in the Far East.

IT IS STATED that the French Government has decided to ask the Chamber for a grant of 9,000,000fr. for the projected French expedition to Tonquin.

A MONKEY witness is to appear in a murder trial in an Indian court at Sattara. A travelling showman, whose living depended on five monkeys and a goat, was recently murdered near a village, his troop being killed, with the exception of one monkey, which ran up a tree and watched the assassins bury his master and his companions. When all was quiet, the monkey ran off to the "patel" of the nearest village, and made him understand by speeches and signs that something was wrong. The "patel" followed the monkey, which led him to the place where his master was buried, and the murder was duly discovered. The monkey is now kept for the identification of the assassins.

WE HAVE received a circular from which we learn that a movement has been set on foot to revive the Bareilly College. An influential Committee with Raja Jaikishen Dass, C.S.I., as President, Lala Damodar Dass as the Vice-President, and Raja Juggut Singha as Honorary Secretary, have been formed with a view to raise subscriptions. We wish the movement every success.

THE LONDON DAILY NEWS makes the following remarks on Mr. Grant Duff's late vagary regarding the *Madras Times*:

Even if the Madras paper did err, it does not seem to have committed a very flagrant error, and its official excommunication for all time is a punishment, rather out of proportion to the magnitude of the offence. Perhaps, the worst of the quarrel and of the out-burst on Mr. Grant Duff's part is that the public of Madras laugh at the Governor, and when people are laughing at a Governor, the authority of the Government

is certainly not thereby enhanced. Mr. Grant Duff was not a success in Parliament, and because he was not a success, and it seemed necessary to provide for him elsewhere, he was sent out to be Governor of Madras. No doubt it was thought that Madras was a safe and quiet place. England had not for a long time been thinking or talking much about Madras. The troubles which disturb other parts of India and which in former times disturbed Madras itself, had of late years avoided that peaceful province. But Mr. Grant Duff is a person to make any place talked of where he is in authority. His political colleagues were mistaken if they thought that no more would be heard of him when once he had been settled in Madras. He is not a man to subside into forgetfulness. "Dear Duff, I pray thee contradict thyself," says Banquo. But Mr. Grant Duff does not contradict himself. He is still the same. Fussy self-assertion combined, as it naturally is combined, with lack of judgment, will put itself in evidence anywhere—in Madras as well as in the India Office.

THE ST. JAMES GAZETTE says :

The *Madras Times* having published a certain paper regarding the Governor's tours without waiting for official authority, Mr. Grant Duff has punished the offending journal by causing it to be removed from the list of newspapers to which official documents are supplied, and directing heads of departments to abstain from giving it advertisements! This childish and most undignified act of revenge has been resented by the Indian Press in terms very unflattering to Mr. Grant Duff and most damaging to his authority. He is charged with having developed from the ardent Radical into "a Bureaucrat of prodigious proportions," under the quickening influence of the Indian sun—and authority. He has aped the airs and graces of an Aurungzebe, such as would be greeted with "shrieks of laughter by the fishermen of the Elgin Burghs." He is roundly told that he is only "a third-rate politician" whom the exigencies of party have thrust into a place quite too high for him; and the Indian Press is enjoined to punish him in return by refusing to publish any of his speeches—a refinement of cruelty which almost induces us to transfer our sympathies from the *Madras Times* to Mr. Grant Duff.

## THURSDAY, 18TH JANUARY.

A CORRESPONDENT has sent us the following notice of a new Bengali poem entitled Trina-punja or a bundle of straw by Babu Ganendra Chunder Ghose :

This is a collection of poems under an unassuming name of lyrics, mostly of a didactic character, embodying good moral precepts; there are also several amatory pieces, characterized by elegant simplicity and purity of sentiment. Of the former class, we notice "ইচ্ছা হয় ফিরে হই ছেলে" "শিষয় মদ" and "জল," a lengthy apologue in the last para of which, the reader will perceive the resemblance to the concluding lines of Moore's "Paradise and the Peri." Of the other class, we take as specimens "মোহন ডালি" and 'ভালবাসা,' both breathing a tone of exquisite tenderness and purity and love. Among the rest, there are three poems which we should particularly notice, "সরোজ সুন্দরী," a beautiful version, preserving the spirit of the original, of Tennyson's Lady Clara Ven de Vere, "ললিত গাঙ্কারী," an eloquent and spirited ode addressed by Pratapaditya, the last independent prince of Bengal, to his subjects, exhorting them to emulate the deeds of their renowned ancestors—an ode which would have had a telling effect on the people of those times, when the memory of a glorious past had not been wholly obliterated by the introduction of western civilization and mode of thought, and lastly "জলের সঙ্গীত," which, together with a few others of a novel character, shows a thorough appreciation of the beauties of Nature, and sympathy with natural objects.

WE ARE requested to announce that Rao Bahadur Urjun Sing of Duttia, Indore, has been elected a Life Member of the National Indian Association.

WE HAVE received an account of the distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Jonye School. There were present Mr. and Mrs. Wyer, Mr. and Mrs. Carstairs, Mr. and Mrs. Collier and others. After the distribution of prizes was over there was an exhibition of physical exercises on the play-ground, Mr. Wyer gave a prize of Rs. 5 to the winner in the foot-race. The party were then taken over to the house of Babu Chunderkant Mukerjea, where they were provided with a good luncheon. The ladies visited the zenana The party next paid a visit to Babu Annoopchunder Mukerjea, who gave them a hearty reception. They also inspected the sanitary works of the Local Board of Guardians. It was a gala day at Jonye.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that it is proposed to establish a People's Association at Uttarpara for the agitation of local grievances.

WE HAVE received a letter from Pubna, of which the following is an abstract :

Mr. Metcalfe, the Commissioner of the Rajshahye Division, reached the station on the 13th instant to institute an enquiry into the Dulye affair and went that day to the Jail Hospital in company with the Civil Surgeon, the Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police where he asked Banju Khan, one of the wounded, some questions, and thereupon, Banju Khan told the Commissioner that he was not a latial but had gone to the Dulye Bazar in quest of his son who had gone there to make some purchases for him and had not returned home. The Commissioner next inspected the Charitable Dispensary where he did not put a single question to the Hospital Assistant regarding those who died of gunshot wounds and the wounded who were still under his medical charge. Mr. Rattray's deposition was taken down privately in the circuit house, the contents of which have not as yet transpired. Next morning the party with the exception of the Civil Surgeon went out for Dulye and on reaching the place they made at once for Azim Choudhuri's house whence his Muktear who happened to be present was told to walk out. The Commissioner and the Superintendent of Police went on a shooting excursion towards the evening and caused two old Mahomedans professedly hostile to Azim's cause to be brought before them by the Police and their depositions relative to Azim's antecedents and past conduct were recorded. No independent witnesses either of the locality or its adjacent villages were examined. The local rural Sub-Registrar had on the occasion assumed the attitude of a *quasi* Police and *quasi* Executive officer in addition to his other function.

The Commissioner on his return to the Sudder Station on the 15th called for the records of Azim's properties and of the criminal cases instituted against him since he began to manage his estates and wanted to find out if he was ever an accused in a murder case—and there ended the enquiry.

## FRIDAY, 19TH JANUARY.

WE ARE REQUESTED to correct an error, which crept into the statement of the Entrance Examination results of the Calcutta Schools published in our last. The South Suburban School has passed eleven students, two of them in the first Division.

WE ARE SORRY to notice that some maniac made a cowardly assault upon Rev. Mr. Hastie, which is attributed to some ill-feeling caused by his writings against the Hindu religion. Who can this fanatic be?

EVEN THE Calcutta Correspondent of the *Pioneer* sees the mischief of the Rent Bill agitation. He writes :

There is trouble brewing over the Bengal Rent Law, though any serious development will probably be delayed for some time to come. It is not the mere surface trouble of personal disputes over minutes by High Court Judges or Secretaries of Government—that could be borne with equanimity, but the deeper, and, I had almost written, "more dangerous," trouble arising from the conflicting interests of zemindar and ryot. . . . . The ryots are *not* inclined to stand by unmoved spectators of the contest; and unfortunately they have jumped to the conclusion that the Government are bent upon a wholesale reduction of rent in order to curtail the power and influence of the landowners. Once this conviction gains ground, and considering the credulity of the Bengali peasantry the idea is sure to spread rapidly, there may be new difficulties imported into what is already a sufficiently difficult question, for a general refusal to pay rent in Bengal would alike tie the hands of the Government and the zemindars. One of the most influential organs in the native press has raised the cry that such a refusal is pending and we are asked to condemn the "fanaticism" of the ryots who can be guilty of such a step. The zemindars are bent upon leaving no stone unturned to check the progress of the rent law, and they may perhaps find powerful friends in England; but the Government are just as determined to legislate in the interests of the cultivators; and now that their attention has been called to the erroneous ideas which are in favour among the uneducated classes which they are bent upon befriending, they may perhaps take measures to make the provisions of the new Bill properly understood.

The Government ought to hold the balance of justice with an even hand. It is the sedulous circulation of the statement that the Government is bent upon putting down the zemindar and befriending the ryot, which is calculated to produce mischief.

WE HAVE received a copy of a Key to the Sanskrit Course for the F. A Examination of the Calcutta University by Pundit Tarakumar Kabiratna. Such publications generally foster cram and we accordingly dislike them. But the book before us possesses some features for which we cannot help recommending it to those for whom it is intended. The explanations of the *slokas* are written in a style of Sanskrit prose, which may be profitably studied and cultivated by the student; and the range of Sanskrit literature that has been explored to render clear the allusions that are met with in the text, shows that a book of this kind is a necessity for the school-boy whose extent of Sanskrit reading is, as a matter of course, very limited.

WE LATELY suggested that a Dacoity Commissioner such as we had before in Bengal should be appointed in British Burma. We are glad to observe that Mr. Bernard proposes to take this step. According to the *Pioneer* the Chief Commissioner has resolved to appoint a Superintendent of Dacoity. As our contemporary says, "this step should have been taken some time ago, as the dacoits have now gained confidence from the impunity with which they have plundered and murdered peaceful citizens."

## SATURDAY, 20TH JANUARY.

SIR ALFRED LYALL, in his reply to an address from the Jaunpore Municipality, said :

I feel certain that there is no risk of the scheme failing in Jaunpore. On the contrary I am confident that so intelligent a community as this will know how to set an example, and to show the way to other towns in this part of the country, and to undertake speedily the important duties which will be made over to you. The first thing you will have to do is to elect a Chairman. I shall be surprised if in such a town as this you are not able to find among yourselves a member qualified for this office; and I hope you will proceed to elect one of your own townsmen. You may be sure that the Government wish to encourage you in every way to elect a non-official; and that your Chairman, when he is elected, will receive any aid or support he may at first require from the District Officers.

Well said. Such encouragement from the head of the Government is sure to have good effect.

THE TOTAL NUMBER of deaths in Calcutta during the week ending the 13th January was 312, that is to say, from cholera 49, from fevers 80, from bowel-complaints 44, from accidents 4, from other causes 125.

WE ACKNOWLEDGED in our last the receipt of a copy of Mr Webb's "Key to a Book of Golden Deeds." It is not however a "key" in the usual sense of the word. It contains good deal which places it above a mere cram. If the student carefully learns what our author has placed before him, he will know more than what the course contains.

THERE SEEMS to be a difference of opinion as to the route of the proposed Tarkessur Railway. We have before us a memorial to the Lieutenant-Governor, which supports the original plan. The memorialists say :

1*st*. It will be the shortest cut between Sheoraphully and Tarkessur.

2*nd*. It will pass midway between the two principal Roads in the Sub-Division, *viz.*, the Bydabatti Road between Bydabatti and Tarkessur and the Borah Road, connecting the Grand Trunk Road with the Old Benares Road, and therefore absorb the traffic of both the roads.

3*rd*. It will have the advantage of running chiefly over high grounds and therefore, from a financial point of view, it will be preferable to any other track.

4*th*. It will tap the principal villages in the Sub-Division and will consequently attract the largest amount of Goods and Passenger traffic.

On the other hand modifications are proposed, which may combine the advantages of the Tarkessur and Selimabad schemes. We hope all these schemes will be duly considered by Government.

THIS MORNING'S *Gazette of India* contains a list of articles of Indian manufacture, which are available in India, and which we hope the different departments of Government will utilize.

WE ARE EXCEEDINGLY SORRY to learn the serious illness of Mr. Ranga Charloo, the Dewan of Mysore. May Heaven shield the life of such a useful man!

THREE JUDGES of the Madras High Court tried the appeal in the Salem riots cases. Mr. Justice Kindersley was for the acquittal of all the prisoners, but the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Innes were for partial conviction. The majority held as follows :

1. Sundra Chetty, conviction upheld.
2. Soobroya Moodelly, acquitted.
3. Venoatachella Moodelly, conviction upheld.
4. Manicka Moodelly. do
5. Gopaulsawmy Moodelly do
6. Rungasawmy Chetty acquitted.
8. Ramasawmy Iyer, conviction upheld.
9. Gurunaden Iyer, conviction upheld.
10. Vardiah Chetty, acquitted
12. Ramasawmy Chetty, acquitted under section 436 and 109, but convicted under section 440
13. Venoatarama Chetty acquitted.
14. Shunmooga Achary, conviction upheld.

The judgment of the majority as a matter of course has prevailed.

THE SESSION of the Science Association for 1883 will be opened, on Tuesday, the 23rd instant, at 7½ P. M., by a General Introductory Lecture by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar on "the Study of Physical Science, and on the place of Mathematics in Physical Research." During the year Lectures will be delivered on the following subjects :

I. General Properties of Matter, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, Acoustics and Optics by the Rev. Father E. Lafont, S. J., C. I. E.

Father Lafont will deliver his First Lecture, on Thursday the 25th Inst., at 7½ P.M., on "the Modern Views about the Constitution of Matter."

II. Electricity, Magnetism and Heat by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar.

III. Chemistry, Theoretical and Practical, including qualitative and Quantitative Analysis, by Babu Taraprasanna Roy. F. C. S., F. I. C.

The First Lecture on Chemistry will be on "Chemical Force," on Saturday, the 27th inst., at 3 P. M.

IV. Astronomy by the Rev. Father A. de Penaranda, S. J.

For the benefit of students the very small fee of Rs. 12 for all the lectures of the year has been fixed. The rates of fee otherwise are Rs. 1-8 for 12 consecutive lectures; Rs. 2-4 for 12 consecutive lectures of a single course; Annas 4 for a single lecture. Admission free to the General Introductory Lecture,

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

*London, January* 13.—A *rule nisi* has been granted for a new trial in the case of Bet *vs.* Lawes.

14.—The Duchess of Connaught has given birth to a son. A plot has been discovered to assassinate the prominent police officers of Dublin. Twenty arrests have been made in connexion with the conspiracy. The prisoners have been remanded for a week. Among those arrested are several suspected of complicity in the Phœnix Park and other murders.

15.—A great fire has taken place at a Circus at Berditchev in Russia, in which 300 lives were lost.

16.—Sir Auckland Colvin will probably be appointed financial adviser to the Egyptian Government. The health of the British troops in Egypt continues to improve, but is still far from satisfactory.

17.—Mr. John Cross has been appointed Under Secretary for India.

18.—The *Daily News* publishes a telegram that the Mahdi has gained a victory over the Egyptians in the Soudan, killing 240.

*Obituary.*—Sir John Forsy.

19.—Canon Wilkinson has accepted the bishopric of Truro. Archdeacon Lewis has been appointed Bishop of Llandaff.



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Mr. Henry Robert Brand, member for Stroud, has been appointed Surveyor General of Ordnance *vice* General Adye. News from the Cape states the Cetewayo has been enthusiastically received in Zululand.

*Constantinople, January* 2.—The British Note has been presented to the Porte, detailing plans for the organization of Egypt, the free navigation of the Suez Canal, and the conditions upon which the British forces will be finally withdrawn.

*Cairo, January* 12.—Lord Dufferin has notified to the Khedive that in compliance with the request of the Egyptian Government, the British Government withdraws from the Control. Lord Dufferin has suggested the appointment of a financial adviser who will not, however, interfere with the administration.

18.—The Khedive has to-day signed a decree abolishing the Control in Egypt.

*Paris, January* 16.—Prince Napoleon will be prosecuted, and his case will be tried by the ordinary tribunal. It is probable that the Chamber of Deputies will not adopt the Bill for the expulsion of families who have reigned in France.

*St. Petersburg, January* 18.—The New Year's speech of the Emperor delivered to-day points to his Majesty's speedy coronation at Muscow.

WE ACKNOWLEDGE with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals: 1. Kashgaria translated from the Russian. By Major W. E. Gowan. 2. Speeches of Lord Ripon. By Ram Chunder Palit. 3. Report of the Sanitary Administration of the Punjab for 1881. 4. The Missionary Crusade against State Education in India. By a Native of Southern India. 5. The Indian Jurist form January 1883. 6. Report of the Calcutta Madrassa for 1882. 7. The Mahabharatha, Adi Purva. Text and Translation. Published and distributed *gratis* by Protap Chunder Roy. 8. The Sanskrit Course for the F A. Examination with the commentary of Malinatha. By Tarakumar Kaviratna. 9. Army Circulars for 1882. 10. Tables of the ancient Rajas of Aryavarta. By Amirtalal Basu. 11. Trina-Punja. By Ganendra Chundra Ghose. 12. Journal of the National Indian Association for January 1883. 13. Ramayana, Kiskinda Kanda. Translated and distributed *gratis* by Protap Chunder Roy 14. Resolution of the Government of India, Agricultural Department, on Meteorology. 15. Mr. Macaulay's speech on the Local Boards Bill. 16. Annual Report of Dispensaries in the Punjab for 1881. 17. Annual Report of the Punjab Government on the License tax for 1881-82. 18. Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal for November, 1882.


# The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JANUARY 22, 1883.


## LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

THE first Local Self-Government Bill was passed into law on the 12th instant. This event marks a new era in the history of the Vice-regal Council. Although, comparatively speaking, it is a small measure, relating to one of the least advanced provinces of the empire—the Central Provinces, and therefore not at all a model measure, still the spirit in which the measure has been conceived and in which it will be carried into effect is truly commendable. As Dr. Hunter, addressing the Viceroy said, "it is the first legislative expression of that policy of Local Self-Government with which your Excellency's name will be for ever identified in India." The most interesting feature of the proceedings of the day was that members of the Council representing different phases of opinion united in welcoming the measure as a harbinger of most important reform. We feel a peculiar pleasure in drawing attention to what Mr. Gibbs said on the occasion. That venerable patriarch of the Indian Civil Service said: "I am not only the Senior Member here, but, with the exception of one member in the Madras Presidency, I believe I am the oldest representative of the Civil Service in India; and it is in that character that I wish to make few observations on the present occasion." He remarked that the present policy of Local Self-Government was merely "the natural outcome of that system of education which has been going on under the auspices of the British Government for between forty and fifty years." Again:

"The present movement is of very much greater importance than anything that has been done yet, for it will enable the independent gentry of the country not merely to join the Government in carrying on the administration of the country, but in their own individual capacity to step in and relieve the ordinary Government of much of its work. I feel sure that the leading people can, and will, do much to carry out the policy now proposed, but at the same time I feel equally certain that the success of that policy will depend almost as much on the district officers, and their conduct towards these Boards, as it will on the Boards themselves. It will require judicious care and assistance, and not dictation on the part of the district officers, to assist the gentlemen who form the Boards, especially at the commencement, to carry out their onerous duties with success."

Nobly said, and we entirely agree. We only hope that the spirit in which the present policy is inaugurated will not flag when the master-mind will be away.

Mr. Ilbert, the Law Member, made an instructive comparison between England and India in the development of the principle of Local Self-Government, and thus described the provisions of the English statutes on the subject of control·

The most important of the local representative bodies in England were the Town Councils and Local Boards in towns, and the Boards of Guardians and the newly established School Board. These were bodies which, in the language of an Act of Parliament, were well spoken of as the "local authorities." They represented the local, as distinguished from the central, element in the government of the country. Their most important functions were to supervise the relief of the poor, to look after schools and roads, and to provide for the maintenance of the public health. In the discharge of each of these functions, their proceedings were controlled by some department of the Central Government. These School Boards acted under the control of the Education Department; the Town Councils, the Local Boards and Boards of Guardians acted under the control of the Local Government Boards. He would not refer to the relations which existed between the School Boards and the Educational Department, except for the purpose of remarking that the section of the present Bill to suspend a District Board and Local Board in case of default was modelled on a section of the English Act, which gave a similar power to the Education Department in the case of a defaulting School Board. But he would take the principal illustrations from the important Public Health Act of 1875, which regulated the power and duties of local sanitary authorities. This department of the Central Government was known as the Local Government Board, but was not a Board in the sense of being a deliberative or consultative body, but was simply a department of the State consisting of a President, a Secretary, and a large Government Staff consisting of Secretaries, Assistant Secretaries, Inspectors and other officers. Its sanction was required for loans and leases, and it might regulate the terms on which money was to be borrowed and lands let out on lease. Its approval was required for all bye-laws; and its sanction was required for the appointment of all offices which were not paid for out of local rates. It prescribed the form in which all local authorities were to keep their accounts. It appointed auditors to credit their accounts, and these auditors not only had forms to check the accuracy of the figures, but were required to disallow every item of account which was contrary to law, and to surcharge the same on the person making or authorising the making of the illegal payment, and to charge against any person accounting, the amount of any deficiency or loss incurred by the negligence or misconduct of that person. [The section of the Act on the point referred to was here read out by the Hon'ble Member.] It directed its officers to hold local enquiries as to the mode in which the Act was carried out, and lastly if the local authority made default in the performance of its duties, the local standing Board were to take immediate effectual steps for the performance of that duty. These sections were so important and bore so directly on the proposals contained in the present Bill, that he would take the liberty of reading them to the Council. [Section 299 of the English Act, referring to the power of the Board to enforce the performance of a duty by defaulting local authorities, was here read *in extenso* by the Hon'ble Speaker.] He quoted this section for the purpose of showing that they had ample English precedents before them in regard to the power conferred on local bodies. It had not been found that similar powers were absolutely necessary in the case of local authorities in India, but it was believed that the powers which were contained in the present Bill would be sufficient, and it was not contended that the same powers of control were necessary in every part of India.

We do not think that any right-minded man, well acquainted with the real circumstances of the country, will quarrel about the exercise of wholesome control over the proceedings of Local Boards in backward parts of the country. This point was clearly explained by the Viceroy His Excellency said:

The Government do not put this Bill forward as a model measure which they would recommend to be followed by all the other local Governments throughout the country. It might almost be said that the Central Provinces is one of the least advanced districts in India, to which a system of local self-government can be considered to be at all applicable. It is therefore natural that a measure to be applied to a district of that description should be framed in a manner which might not be suitable to the circumstances of districts of a much more advanced description, and I desire that it should be distinctly understood that this Bill relates to the Central Provinces, and the Central Provinces only.

We congratulate the Viceroy on the enactment of the first self-Government Bill. It is the first in fulfilment of the promise made last year. Other measures relating to the other provinces are coming up. It marks an epoch not only in Lord Ripon's administration but also in the history of British rule in India.

## THE BENGAL MUNICIPAL BILL.

### I.

NO ONE has more heartily seconded the noble policy of Lord Ripon for the extension of local self-government than Mr. Rivers Thompson. He was in the Supreme Council when this policy was first propounded, and he took an active part in promoting it. As Lieutenant-Governor he has from the outset given the warmest support to it. Of course his responsibilities are enhanced as it is now his duty to give practical effect to the new policy. As a member of the cabinet it was his duty to advise, but as the Governor of Bengal it is his duty to adapt the system to the circumstances of the country and to work it. We are not therefore surprised to observe that he is anxious to proceed cautiously. He is justly desirous that in launching the experiment nothing should be done in haste, which might tend to risk its success. The eyes of England, aye, of civilized Europe will be upon it, and if it should fail, such failure might throw the country half a century back. But as the Viceroy has declared we ought to be prepared for failure here and there in the first instance; Rome was not built in a day, and the edifice of self-government in India cannot be built up at once.

Possibly it is this spirit of extreme caution which has led Mr. Thompson to leave so much discretion in the hands of Government in giving trial to the new experiment of local self-government. Knowing the enlightened and liberal spirit, which animates him on the subject, we would not object to discretionary legislation, if we could be sure that the discretion would be exercised by him alone, and that the same spirit would always animate the Government. But as there could be no guarantee of this, we confess we are not prepared to leave every thing to discretion, in other words to the chapter of accidents, as the Bill provides. In examining the present Bill we ought to consider first the defects of the existing law, and then to see whether the remedies proposed are adequate. Under the existing system the nomination of the Commissioners rests with the Government, and we have had the admission of the late Lieutenant-Governor that in making the nominations the Government had not been guided so much by the real capacity, character and public spirit of the nominees as by extraneous considerations. Practically, the reader is aware, the nominations are made by the Magistrate, who as a rule recommends *jo hukum* members. When they are reappointed, those who might have proved obnoxious by their independence and self-assertiveness, are as a rule eliminated. Scandals of this kind were so numerous that the public in one voice condemned the present system of nomination. The Government of India has accordingly proposed the elective system as a remedy for this scandalous state of things. The Bengal Government has adopted that remedy, but unfortunately the Bill is not definite or precise in its terms. As we understand the provisions of the Bill the elective system will be ordinarily introduced, but power is reserved to the Lieutenant-Governor to exclude any Municipality from the benefit of the provision. To this exception reasonable objection cannot be taken, but we would have preferred, if the Bill had declared the conditions under which the introduction of the elective system might be withheld from a municipality. These

conditions might fairly be indicated in the law without too much fettering the discretion of Government. Such a declaration would give confidence. Then the number of Commissioners to be elected, the qualifications for voters and for persons to be elected, and the mode of election are left entirely to the discretion of Government. We object to this large discretion. We think the minimum and maximum number of Commissioners may be fitly specified in the Bill, and the Government may be empowered to regulate the number within these limits. Then the qualifications of voters and candidates for election ought to be specified in the law. This is a most important subject, and it ought not to be left to the discretion of Government. We are not aware of any law relating to elections, which leaves the qualifications of electors and persons to be elected to the discretion of the Executive Government. The legislature would abdicate its own functions, if it should delegate this power to the Executive Government. The mode of election should certainly be regulated by rules to be issued by Government, but the general principles ought to be laid down in the law. We cannot conceive any good reason why these important points should be taken out of the deliberations of the Legislature. If the Legislature is not competent to decide them, it is not fit to legislate.

The next defect in the existing law is that the Magistrate by virtue of his office is the Chairman of the Municipal Committee. It is admitted on all hands that the presence of the Magistrate as Chairman of the Committee has an overshadowing influence, and practically suppresses individuality in the members. The Magistrate as the executive head of the district is regarded with dread by the inhabitants of the district, and any one who has a stake in it cannot venture to go against his wishes. This is a weakness in the Indian character, but we cannot shut our eyes to fact. We must take things as they are and act accordingly. The Government of India recognizes the actual state of things in this respect, and has therefore declared that the Municipal Commissioners shall elect their own Chairman, and that ordinarily the District or Sub-Divisional Magistrate shall not be the Chairman. The Lieutenant-Governor in his published Resolutions has accepted this view, but the Bill provides differently. It is left entirely to the discretion of the Government whether the Chairman shall be elected or not by a particular Municipality. It may be at once admitted that perhaps it may not be wise to give all Municipalities the power of electing their own Chairmen. They may be at different stages of progress and development, and therefore they may not be equally ripe for the exercise of this privilege. But a line may be fitly drawn within which this privilege may be exercised. We are sorry to observe that the old distinction of first and second class municipalities has been done away with. For more reasons than one the old distinction worked well, and in our opinion ought to be maintained. We will notice that point at length hereafter, but here we should observe that all Municipalities, which had hitherto been denominated as first class Municipalities, should be vested with the privilege of electing their own Chairmen. It would be most undesirable that the exercise of this privilege should be made contingent upon the pleasure of the Government. Then we cannot understand why the removal of a Chairman, if it be voted by two-thirds of the members, should be subject to the approval of the Government. Surely if the principle of local self-government is to be conceded, it ought to be conceded without limitation where a municipality may be considered ripe for it. If where the Municipal Committee may be considered fit to elect their own Chairman, why should not they be trusted with the power of removing him? Why should they be handicapped by Government in the exercise of their legitimate discretion? It is a sufficient safeguard to provide that the Chairman shall not be removed from his office without the votes of not less than two-thirds of the office. It is observable that in the case of the removal of Vice-Chairman it has not been deemed necessary to provide for the approval of Government. Surely what is sauce for the gander is sauce for the goose. Then again the Vice-Chairman is always to be elected, but the Chairman is not to be elected as a rule. We submit that there is no just reason on the part of Government to make this invidious distinction. Further, we see no reason why when the Chairman or the Vice-Chairman shall be elected, the Government shall have the right of vetoing such election. If the Government should be vested with this power, then the primary object of self-government would be defeated. Self-government would then be a farce. The Government may as well not confer the power upon a Municipality to elect its own Chairman and Vice-Chairman. The law ought to declare the conditions, which may disqualify a person to be a Chairman, but no more. The object of the present measure is to take the people into the confidence of the Government, but the large discretion, which this Bill leaves to Government, is not consistent with that object.

We stop here to-day.

## THE JAILS OF BRITISH INDIA.

BADGERED by Mr. O'Donnell's questions in the House of Commons regarding sickness and mortality in the Bengal Jails Lord Hartington desired the Government of India to review annually the jail statistics of British India. The Supreme Government has, accordingly, reviewed the statistics of the Jail Departments in the various Provinces for 1881. These statistics contain a mass of much interesting information and throw a great deal of light on several important matters. The total number of prisoners received into Indian Jails during 1881 was 295,046, of whom 83,598 were convicted prisoners, 3,614 under-trial, 822 civil prisoners, and 58 security, insane and State-prisoners. Of the convicts confined in the jails of British India on the 31st December 1881, the majority were Hindus, the large bulk were between 16 and 40 years of age; the class of the population from which the convicts were drawn was mainly the agricultural class; the large majority of sentences of imprisonment inflicted were for periods not exceeding 5 years, and the nature of imprisonment generally inflicted was rigorous. The number of convicts in jail during 1881 who had been previously convicted was 39,628. The total number of prisoners under 16 years of age was 2,703, while the number of juvenile prisoners who had been previously convicted was 672. The Government of India observes:—"It is noteworthy that out of the total number of juveniles confined during the year in the Madras Presidency and in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, no less than 166, or 43·57 per cent., and 209, or 28·28 per cent., respectively, are entered as having been previously convicted. Up to the present time the Reformatory Schools Act (No. V of 1876) has only been extended by Local Governments to the Lower Provinces of Bengal and to British Burma, and Reformatory Schools have been established only in those Provinces—at Alipore and Hazaribagh in Bengal, and at Poungdeh in British Burma. The Governor General in Council desires to repeat the view recently expressed by the Government of India in a separate correspondence with the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh that there is, perhaps, no project in connection with jail administration which is more worthy of attention than the establishment of proper reformatories for juvenile offenders. His Excellency in Council is aware that arrangements are at present made in some Provinces whereby juvenile convicts are to a greater or less extent segregated from adult prisoners, but the establishment of a reformatory for juvenile offenders is to be advocated not only as affording a means of separating such prisoners from adult criminals but also on other grounds, and specially because, until a separate reformatory has been established, it is impossible to pass sentences under the Reformatory Schools Act of 1876. Moreover, a separate reformatory, supervised by a special Committee, affords exceptional facilities for providing a good industrial training for the inmates, and for making arrangements whereby youthful offenders may on release be satisfactorily settled in life. In these respects the experience gained in Bengal has abundantly shewn that the establishment of a reformatory is attended by very beneficial results which cannot be gained merely by providing for the segregation of juvenile offenders during the currency of their ordinary sentences." The accuracy of these observations will be readily acknowledged by those who are acquainted with the actual working of the Alipore Reformatory School. We hope the subject of the establishment of proper reformatories for juvenile offenders will receive the favourable consideration of the other Local Governments.

With regard to under-trial prisoners, the Government of India directs that measures should be taken, where necessary, to provide against such prisoners being detained in confinement for long periods, and also to prevent their being subjected while in confinement to unnecessarily harsh treatment or to insufficient diet. In the North-Western Provinces the attention of District officers has been invited to the second of the above points, as there was reason to suppose that the treatment of under-trial prisoners was not what it should be. It appears that in addition to 327 criminal offences which were judicially tried and punished by the criminal courts, 76,098 breaches of jail rules occurred which were punished departmentally. The punishments inflicted for these breaches of jail rules consisted of solitary confinement with reduced diet, corporal punishment and certain minor punishments. The punishment of solitary confinement with reduced diet increased from 7,190 to 7,651; while that of reduced diet fell from 23,179 in 1880 to 15,201 in 1881. As regards corporal punishment, we notice that the number of cases in which resort was had to this form of punishment shows a very considerable falling-off as compared with the previous year, from 17,057 to 8,920, or 47·7 per cent. The Government of India observes: "The punishment of reduced diet was less freely resorted to in Bombay, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Central Provinces, British Burma and Assam; and in the Lower Provinces of Bengal this form of punishment was inflicted in a very considerably smaller number of cases than in the previous year. The punishment of solitary confinement with reduced diet was used less freely than during the previous year in all provinces except the Central Provinces, British Burma and the Hyderabad Assigned Districts. The question of corporal punishment for jail offences is being separately dealt with by the Government of India, and need not, therefore, be noticed here. The punishments of other kinds which were inflicted during 1881 do not show any very considerable variations as compared with the previous year, but the number of those punishments inflicted in the several Provinces shows large differences varying during the year 1881 in the larger Provinces from 40 in the Punjab to 34,593 in Bengal. The ratio of total punishments of all kinds to the average number of convicts during the year 1881 also varies very considerably, from a minimum of 16 per cent. in the Punjab to 320·77 per cent in Bengal, where under the strict system of record and supervision which has been introduced within the last few years the number of jail offences is naturally far greater than formerly. It may be noted that separate enquiries are being made by the Government of India as to the extent to which, and the classes of cases in which, reduced diet is at present inflicted as a punishment for jail offences throughout British India, and whether any and what safeguards are applied to prevent this mode of punishment from acting injuriously on the health of the prisoners." This is as it should be. The very large number of punishments for breaches of jail rules in the prisons of this province should engage the careful and attentive consideration of Mr. Rivers Thompson. As compared with recent years the death-rate among the inmates of Indian jails during 1880 and 1881 shows a very marked improvement. The ratio in 1878 was as high as 8·1 per cent. In 1880 the death-rate fell to 4·8 per cent. or to nearly one-half of that of 1878, and in 1881 it fell still further, viz., 4·4. This reduction in mortality amongst prisoners is satisfactory; but then the average number of daily sick and of

admissions into hospital has not shown much improvement. Of the three Presidencies, the Madras returns are on the whole most favourable. Of the five Provinces in the Bengal Presidency the Jails of the North-West Provinces and Oudh have furnished the most favourable statistics. The death-rate in the United Provinces during 1881 was only 2·4 per cent., or nearly one-half the ratio returned by the jails of the Presidency as a whole. In Bengal and the Punjab, there was a decrease in the death-rate, but the percentage of death for both Provinces —6·5—continues to be still very high. In Bengal there was an increase both in the death-rate and in admissions into hospital." "Indeed," says the Government of India, "an examination of the statistics of Bengal jails during the last decade shows that sickness, as gauged by the admission and daily sick-rates, was more prevalent among the prisoners of this Province during 1881 than in any of the previous ten years, and that the death-rate in 1881 was also higher than in any of those years, with the exception of 1878 and 1879. The unfavourable results of the year cannot be ascribed to excessive prevalence of cholera, for, with the exception of the two years just cited, the mortality from this cause was less than it had been for many years. In view of this unsatisfactory condition of the health of the prisoners in the Lower Provinces, the Government of India have suggested to the Government of Bengal the desirability of appointing a small committee of specially qualified officers to enquire carefully into the whole subject."

We are told that the dietaries of the prisoners received careful attention during the year under review, and the recent orders of the Government of India on this subject have already borne fruit. We have no idea of the nature of these orders, as they have not been published, and we can not, therefore, comment on them. The Supreme Government, however, assures us that "the experience of the year 1881 as well as of 1880 fully confirms the opinion expressed by the Government of India that the excessive sickness and mortality of the immediately preceding years were not due to insufficient food." We cannot accept the *ipsi dixit* of the Government of India on this most important point. We cannot say whether its conclusions are correct or not until we see the evidence on which they are founded. So long as the evidence is not placed before the public we must refuse to accept the verdict. We notice that the number of Hindu convicts in jail at the close of 1881 bore in the case of all Provinces (except British Burma where peculiar conditions exist) smaller percentage to the total jail population than the Hindu population in each Province, bears to the total population, jail and free. On the other hand, the number of Mahomedans in jail on the 31st December 1881, as compared with the total jail population on that day, showed, in the case of all Provinces, a larger ratio than the ratio which the general Mahomedan population bears to the total population of the Provinces. In the Bombay Presidency, the Punjab, and some of the smaller Provinces, the differences which are thus shewn are very striking. The Government of India, in concluding their review of the jail statistics for British India for 1881, frankly admits that there are many matters connected with jail administration in regard to which much room for improvement still exists, which can gradually be provided, and they point out that one of the best means of ascertaining and remedying existing defects is the frequent and periodical inspection of jails either by the local head of the Department or by the official visitors. There can be no doubt that if inspections are made in a systematic and careful manner, they will result in the introduction of many improvements.

## THE MACKENZIE MINUTE.

THE Mackenzie minute, we mean the minute recorded by Mr. A. Mackenzie, the Home Secretary, on the now famous minute of Sir Richard Garth on the Bengal Rent Bill, as might be expected, has caused some sensation in England. It was brought to the notice of the British public by the Calcutta Correspondent of the *Times*. The writer says:

"The very serious and important questions raised by the Bengal Rent Bill have excited a bitter controversy between the partisans of the zemindars and those of the ryots, and at the present time preoccupy public attention, to the complete exclusion of all other political measures. This state of things becomes at once intelligible when it is remembered that the population in India is almost entirely rural, and is dependent for subsistence and income, either mediately or immediately, upon the cultivation of the soil. Consequently, every suggestion for legislative interference with the existing rights of landed property sends an immediate sympathetic vibration throughout the whole social system, and is apt to excite expectations and forebodings of a very disturbing character. This is true of India generally; but it has special significance in relation to Bengal, where a large proportion of the landholders have purchased their estates in the open market at exorbitant rates, upon a high calculation of price, based upon the implicit belief in the absolute and unchangeable character of the pledges contained in the provisions of the Permanent Settlement, and sanctioned with the force of a solemn covenant by the Government apparently for the whole duration of the British rule. The Bill now under consideration is challenged by the zemindars as a very serious invasion of existing rights of property, as a direct and flagrant violation of the covenanted pledges of the Permanent Settlement. The issue raised is momentous, and has naturally excited a considerable amount of irritable susceptibility.

"Especial acerbity has however, been lately imported into the controversy by the minute which has been printed and circulated by the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department—who was formerly a member of the recent Commission. The writer professes to answer some remarks of the Chief Justice of Bengal which I had occasion to mention in a former despatch, and at the same time seeks to evade responsibility for his language by printing the words 'Not for publication' on the top of his minute. It is, however, on the face of it puerile for a salaried public official to attempt to contend that he is at liberty to publish by circulating it a document dealing with a question of public policy, and then to seal up press comment and to avoid public criticism by so transparent a device. As a literary production, the minute, though ambitious in style, is of little or no value. It throws no new light of any importance upon the main questions at issue. The position of the writer, as one of the confidential secretaries of the Government, and the tone of the language in which the minute is couched alone entitle it to public notice, and explain the feeling of strong and unwonted indignation which its circulation has caused. The leading Calcutta journal styles it 'a scurrilous attack on the Chief Justice.' To be appreciated in its full significance the document should be read in its integrity. I regret that from want of space I can only cull a few selected flowers of rhetoric from this choice garland of invective.

"Sir Richard Garth is twitted with being 'an elderly London lawyer,' and is contemptuously styled 'the Archangel of the Court.' He is further described as 'the practising barrister who having a rotten case to defend, and not being up in his brief has taken refuge in abuse of his opponents.' It is further stated that the Judges of his court will probably feel no more grateful to him for this—his last contribution to the rent controversy in Bengal than they have already shown themselves with reference to his previous lucubrations on the same subject, and, moreover, that his views carried so little weight and deserved so little examination and consideration that his papers, out of merely formal respect to his office, had been filed without remark. To seek analogy in England for this unjustifiable attack, we must endeavour to conceive the state of public indignation which would be aroused if the Ministry were to invite an expression of the views of the Chief Justice of England with reference to some important State matter, and after he had, in compliance with the request, expressed his views, he were then to be assailed by a subordinate Government official with coarse and contumelious reproaches, and to be insolently informed that the paper containing his views had been filed out of formal respect to his office, but that his views and opinions were entirely unworthy of investigation or serious consideration.

"The Chief Justice of Bengal is probably the most severely worked official in India. In addition to very heavy court work, he is responsible for an immense amount of far-reaching judicial administration. Sir Richard Garth has devoted his few months of hardly-earned leave to writing his resolution in ungrudging compliance with the express invitation of the Government. However much, therefore, his views may have failed to carry conviction to those who were already committed to a different line of policy, he was at least entitled to receive, at the hands of executive officials, a grateful and courteous recognition of the sacrifice which he had made of his time and thought, and of the great care, attention, and diligence which he had bestowed upon the subject. In lieu of this, the contemptuous treatment which he has now received can hardly fail to serve in the future as a most disastrous deterrent upon the honest and independent opinions, not only by the Judges but by all persons who are penetrated with the ordinary feeling of self-respect.

"The High Courts, moreover, like the Supreme Court in the United States—too loose and incomplete analogy—are a restraining influence upon the abuse of high-handed executive power, and in consequence have always been regarded with extreme jealousy and dislike by the subordinate executive authorities. Unreproved conduct of this character in an executive officer in confidential relations with the Viceroy has, unfortunately, a tendency to corroborate the wide-pread belief that the Government is actuated by an intentional policy, and that endeavours are being made to degrade the prestige of the Judges, and to reduce the power of the Courts. This public belief has been increasing from the date of the famous Fuller Minute, and has recently received fresh corroboration in the reduction of the salaries of the Judges, and in the teeth of public remonstrance and protest. It will prove very difficult to convince native public opinion that a mere secretary to the Government would have ventured to have made this bitter attack upon the highest judicial functionary in India, had he not been assured beforehand of immunity and protection; and though Europeans may know that Lord Ripon is far too highminded an English gentleman to have sanctioned conduct of this sort, especially when we consider the furtive mode in which the attack has been delivered, still it is quite possible that he may prove too amiable to mark his displeasure by adopting the only assured means which would displace this suspicion from the native mind.

The *Times* makes the following remarks:

Like all bureaucracies, the Anglo-Indian official world is extremely touchy, apt to take offence and ready to express irritation in pungent minutes. The patience and the tolerance which are bred by the give-and-take of public controversy in this country are rarely acquired in India. An unhappy instance of this defect is noticed by our Calcutta Correspondent this morning. It may be remembered that the Chief Justice of Bengal, Sir Richard Garth, was asked some time ago to give the Government the benefit of his opinion on the Bengal Rent Bill, which proposes to make large changes in Lord Cornwallis's Permanent Settlement for the benefit of the occupying tenants and to the disadvantage of the Zemindars. Sir Richard Garth's opinion, as was not unnatural in a Conservative and an English lawyer, was adverse, and was expressed with a good deal of freedom. It was, however, his right to say what he thought when he was asked, and it certainly did not become the Government to censure him for expressing a view inconsistent with the official one. Lord Ripon, of course, is too well acquainted with the conventions of official life and of controversy on public questions to deal with Chief Justice's minute otherwise than in a dignified and candid manner. But one of the Secretaries to the Government of India, who was also one of the authors of the Rent Bill, appears to have been led by his irritation at Sir Richard Garth's remarks into a very strange indiscretion. He has printed and circulated an official minute which, though marked "Not for publication" was not and could hardly have been intended to be a confidential document. In this the Chief Justice's criticisms on the Bill are not only combated with asperity, but Sir Richard Garth himself is assailed in language, to say the least, not usual, and not calculated to promote respect for the bench or cordiality between the Judiciary and the Executive. It is to be lamented that the Government of India, which is probably in the right on the main question, has been put to some extent in the wrong by an act of what seems to be officious and intrusive ill-temper. One of the greatest influences for good which Englishmen can bring to bear upon the subject races is the conviction that no movements of feeling can deflect the servants of the Government from a course of strict impartiality, equity, and self-respect. Anything which tends to diminish that conviction works mischief alike to the rulers and the ruled.

*Allen's Indian Mail* says:

The *Hindoo Patriot*, to hand by last week's mail, speaks of the minute of Sir Richard Garth, which has caused so much celestial wrath, as a State paper of the highest importance, and one showing the clearest insight into the condition and needs of Bengal. The *Patriot* predicted that the Chief Justice would be vilified for his courageous independence, in an age when *cloture* is the order of the day. But even the *Patriot* could hardly have been prepared for a minute from the Home Secretary, in which Sir Richard Garth is represented as having "taken refuge in abuse of his opponents" to defend "a rotten case"; and which further states that "his views carried so little weight and deserved so little examination and consideration that his papers, out of merely formal respect for his office, had been filed without remark." This really reads very much like those fulminations of the Caucus, which strike such wholesome terror into the hearts of Sir George Campbell and other Liberal M. Ps. The judges will begin to look up their patients, to see whether they hold office "*quamdiu se bene gesserint*" or only during the Home Secretary's pleasure.

Again:

"Evil communications corrupt good manners." We deeply regret the outrageous attack on the highest judicial authority of India that is announced and strongly condemned in the Calcutta telegram of the *Times* of Monday last; and we regret it the more that the responsibility for it lies with a distinguished Bengal civilian, who had borne a high reputation for discretion and ability up to the time of his selection by Lord Ripon for the very important office of Home Secretary to the Government of India. To Mr. Mackenzie, we fear, will now commonly be applied the famous words of Tacitus, *omnium consensu capax imperii nisi imperasset*; and yet we cannot help feeling that, in all probability, the Home Secretary has been egged on to the amazing impropriety of lampooning the Chief Justice, by the mistaken approbation accorded in high quarters to the vigour with which he recently "snubbed the Government of Bombay.

We are glad to believe, with the leader-writer of the *Times* who commented last Monday on the Calcutta telegram, that the Viceroy himself has too much regard for the traditional propriety of English public life, to desire to see any further manifestation of the virulent party-spirit of which we have so often complained; and we trust that the appearance of a Home Secretary's minute, in which the Chief Justice is called "an elderly London lawyer," and treated with contumely, will result in the return of the Government of India to that dignified and chivalrous method of dealing with opponents, which was formerly the general rule. It was bad enough that Indian officials who dared to hold Conservative opinions should be "shunted," and in some cases have their prospects ruined. This was only a manifestation of the spirit that has long ruled in America. But even in America they are in the habit of treating their Supreme Court and their local Governments with a certain amount of superficial respect. There can be no two opinions in regard to the treatment which Sir Richard Garth has received from the Home Secretary; and the ferocity with which Sir James Fergusson and the Bombay Government were assailed the other day for their impertinence in holding any opinions on local self-Government differing from those fashionable at Simla, was hardly less reprehensible. We hope that Lord Ripon will pass orders that Anglo-Indian Conservatives are after all God's creatures, and are not to be crushed as black-beetles.

It would be the grossest injustice to insinuate for a moment that the high-minded statesman, who now rules India, is in the most indirect manner a party to the present controversy. Mr Mackenzie is wholly responsible for his minutet and we find fault with him not so much for wha

he has written as for the manner in which he has circulated it. He ought to have in common courtesy sent a copy of his minute to him, who was most interested in it. We believe he sent a copy to one or two Judges in the hope that they will shew it to the Chief, but we are of opinion that this was not the right way of proceeding. In noticing this minute we said that the give-and-take principle of public controversy is not sufficiently appreciated in this country, and we are glad to observe that the *Times* takes the same view.

## THE COST OF PAPER-BOOKS IN REGULAR APPEALS TO THE HIGH COURT.

SOMETIME ago we drew attention to the excessive cost in the preparation of paper-books in regular appeals to the High Court. The pleaders of the Court also represented the matter to the Court. The Chief Justice was pleased to direct his attention to it, and appointed a Committee of Judges to consider and report upon it. Upon their report certain changes have been made, and the result we believe has been some reduction of cost. But there are some points, which have been brought to our notice, and which we submit deserve consideration. The present system of translation was introduced in 1870. The rate of translation was then fixed at 150 vernacular words for all classes of documents to the rupee. This rate gave a good income to the translators. In 1875 the Court changed the rate of remuneration for the translators. While charging the suitors at the rate of 150 vernacular words for all classes of documents, the Court prescribed remuneration for the translators at the following rates, 150 words for documents, 200 words for depositions, and 400 words for accounts to the rupee. Then six paid translators were appointed on Rs. 130 per month. The surplus receipts were credited to a special fund. Last year the Court revised the translation charges. It substituted the word-rate for page-rate. The translation rate was fixed at Rs. 3 per printed folio page of 47 lines, of pica type, for translations of all kinds. This rate is unequal in its operation. As we have said above the origiual rate was one rupee for 150 vernacular words translated for documents, 200 words for depositions, and 400 words for accounts. The average was 250 vernacular words per rupee. But as the proportion of documents in a case is generally greater than that of accounts the average rate should be estimated at 200 vernacular words per rupee. Let us see how the suitors are affected by the present rules. In the first place under these rules the calculation is made not upon the vernacular words translated, but upon the words used in the translation; accordingly it is the interest of the translator to expand the translation as much as possible, and thus to swell his charge; it is the suitor, who necessarily suffers. A printed page of the description mentioned above ordinarily contains on an average 500 English words, which may be taken to represent 300 or 350 vernacular words. Under the old rate the cost of a printed page of translation on an average of 200 vernacular words would have been one rupee and twelve annas, but under the new rate it is three rupees. In the second place the printed pages of a paper-book are not of uniform length; one page may contain the regulation number of 47 lines, another 3 lines, the third 10 lines, and so on according to the nature of the document or depositions translated, but the charge is Rs. 3 all round. This hard and fast rule is necessarily productive of inequality and injustice. It is absurd that the translator should be paid all the same whether the translation made is 47 or 7 lines in print. In the third place the translation of accounts and documents ought not to be placed on the same footing. It costs the translator much more labour to translate a document than to translate accounts, and it cannot be just to the suitor that the translation of accounts and documents should be paid at one and same rate. That the present page-rate is too high is evident from the fact that the Court has reduced it to Rs. 2-4 ans. for Court translators, but it allows Rs. 3 for translations made by pleaders or outsiders. The only sound principle in the new rules is that the Court allows the suitor to have translations made through the agency of either Court translators or outsiders at his own option, but this is practically of no consequence when in awarding costs it recognizes the rate of Rs. 3 per page when the work is done by outsiders. Need we say that even the rate of Rs. 2-4 is higher than the old rate mentioned above as may be seen from old records. The objections to the page-rate may be thus summarized:

(a.) When the rate is calculated per page, it is left to the interest of the translator to swell the page as much as possible; what might be translated in five lines might be expanded to ten lines.

(b.) In regular appeals documents of the same nature are not unfrequently filed, and it is not therefore necessary to translate similar documents over again. A few alterations here and there answer the purpose. If the translators were paid on actual translation made, the cost to the suitor would be minimized. But under page-rate rule the translator is paid by page, and whether he actually translates a document or uses an existing translation, he pockets the fee all the same. The charge is for page printed and not for work actually done. It would be equitable if the translator were paid for comparing documents of analogous nature and for translations here and there of words which had not been translated before. He would then be remunerated for actual work done, while parties would be saved double charge.

(c.) The labour in translating accounts and statements can bear no comparison with that in translating documents, but an equal page-rate for translations of all kinds involves gross injustice to the suitor.

We now come to the examination of translations. Under the new rules the charge for the examination of MSS. or proof sheets is 8 annas per page. We are not a little surprised that the Court has fixed 8 annas per page for the examination of translations, while it has sanctioned 14 annas per page for the printing of the same inclusive of paper. We do not say that the last mentioned rate is not fair, but surely no printing office would pay 8 annas for the examination of proof-sheets varying from 47 to 3 lines a page. If it were to pay at this rate, it would soon become insolvent.

Under the old rules the examination of manuscripts for paper-books was paid for at the rate of 2880 words to the rupee. Now, it is far easier to examine a proof-sheet than a manuscript, particularly when the examiner has to pass the final proof, the correction of rough proofs being done at the printing office, and for less trouble the examiner is to be paid more. If we give five hundred words to each printed page, the examiner under the old rate of 2880 words per rupee would be entitled to 3 annas only, and much less when the number of lines was less, but under the new rules he is paid at the uniform rate of eight annas! We are informed that a separate examiner is entertained to pass the proof-sheets, and he is paid at 8 annas per page. Now, common sense suggests that the translator should be asked to examine the proof-sheets of his own translation, then the work is sure to be done more satisfactorily. It is the rule everywhere that the author or translator should pass his own work through the press, but it is reversed under the wise rules of the High Court. If the translator were allowed a little extra charge for this extra work, we think he would do it most willingly. It may be urged that the examiner of proofs arranges the papers for a paper-book chronologically, but surely the arrangement of the paper-books may well be left to the translator. The division of work in the way it is done tends only to multiply cost. If it is necessary, a clerk on Rs. 30 may be employed to do this petty work.

We have gone to the foregoing details in order to show that the new rules are inconsistent and have not fulfiled the object aimed at. Far from reducing the costs of the preparation of paper-books they have in many cases increased them. The victims are the unfortunate suitors. It is hard enough that they should have to pay heavily over and above the tax on justice in order to help learned Judges in doing their work in their own language, but if they must pay, surely the cost ought to be as moderate as possible. The costs of litigation in the High Court are fast becoming prohibitory.

## A SCHEME FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

IT has been well said that a man who causes two blades of grass to grow where one grew before is a great benefactor to his species. The truth of this saying has been acknowledged in all ages and all countries. The importance of increasing produce from the land at present cultivated and of introducing richer and more valuable staples into this country cannot be over-estimated. Sir James Caird, in his paper entitled "The Indian Problem" recently published in the *Times*, rightly lays much stress on the necessity of obtaining such a gradual increase of production in India as would meet the wants of the present rate of increase of population; and he believes that this is possible. We have over and over again pointed out in these columns that the introduction of scientific agriculture is utterly beyond the limited resources of the Indian ryot. It requires much beyond the ordinary capital of an Indian cultivator. The poverty of the great mass of the cultivators is too well known to need any thing more than bare mention. If production in this country is to be increased, it can only be done by private individuals or joint-stock companies possessed of capital.

These remarks show the great importance of a scheme for the better cultivation and manufacture of certain valuable commercial products suited to India, which has been propounded by Mr. William Martin, Indigo Planter, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. Mr. Martin's name is not unknown to our readers. His wide and varied experience of matters agricultural entitles his views to respectful attention. He is the inventor of an improved plough the merits of which we were the first to bring to the notice of the public. Mr. Martin points out what the European planter should do in the matter of agricultural reform. "He knows very well," writes Mr. Martin, "that the uninterrupted raising of the same crop for a number of years exhausts the soil to such an extent that the diminished produce may not at last pay the cost of production. This may not be seen in its worst form in the case of lands newly brought under the plough; but no one acquainted with the lands of agriculture can deny that such a result is merely a question of time. It should also be borne in mind that by a combination of circumstances, which cannot at present be foreseen, the demand for one particular kind of produce may be lessened, or its price may fall off, to such an extent as to render its production unremunerative. Should the planter not, then, have recourse to a variety of crops and to improved methods of tillage, in order that he may always be sure of obtaining an adequate return on his investment?" To this question reasonable men can return only one answer, and that must be in the affirmative. Mr. Martin then considers what valuable commercial products are suited to India. The first is tobacco. We have often shewn in these columns the profitable character of this industry. The tobacco enterprise has during the past few years made extensive and encouraging progress, and it may be said to have passed the stage of experiment. The tobacco operations at Pusa and Ghazipur have achieved an amount of success, which has exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the promoters of the industry. It has been conclusively established that an Indian leaf can be turned out of equal quality to the best shipping tobacco from America. India has one great advantage over America, and this is the cheapness of labour. There can be no doubt that in competition with India the high price of labour must handicap America, which cannot afford to send leaf to England at the price at which India can sell. Mr. Martin has grown and cured tobacco in his own estate. Cigars manufactured from his own tobacco have been pronounced by experts in this city as "the finest flavored and best cigars made of any Indian or Burmese tobacco we have yet seen in the market." Tobacco has, however, one great disadvantage: it makes the land poor. Whoever cultivates it must be careful that he

does not exhaust his lands. But the difficulty is one which can be easily removed by an abundant supply of inorganic manure. This supply can be secured by combining indigo cultivation and manufacture with that of tobacco. The same remark also applies to sugarcane, which is also a very exhausting crop. "We cannot," says Mr. Martin, "grow tobacco and sugarcane year after year on the same land, nay, not oftener than once in six years, without exhausting the soil. There must be fallows and a rotation of crops. The land sown with tobacco or sugarcane should be allowed to rest in fallow the following year, or it should be cultivated for the next three years with some other crop, which may leave some thing to enrich the soil. There are no crops, except jute and indigo, which possess this valuable property. Besides, we get an inexhaustible supply of inorganic manure in the shape of refuse indigo, which is an important agent in enriching the soil, which has been found remarkably suited to tobacco and sugarcane. It is, therefore, most desirable that all these crops should go hand in hand, so that they may yield the most satisfactory results." Of sugarcane we need not say much here. It is extensively grown in this country, but the cultivation and the manufacture are susceptible of great improvement. There are people who think that India cannot grow more cane and that the sugar manufactured from it occupies a high place in the European markets. But this is a mistake. As a matter of fact, during a period of 30 years, whilst the exports of sugar from other British possessions have been steadily increasing, those from India—the largest of all—have dwindled to nearly a fifth of what they were some years ago. What, asks Mr. Martin, has been the cause of the decline in the exports of sugar from this country? And he gives the following answer:—"The decline is not owing to a diminution of profits, for sugarcane is largely grown by the ryots for home consumption, and although the produce is scanty, it pays the ryot well and is well looked upon as the most lucrative of all his crops. But with his imperfect system of culture and almost primitive manufacturing apparatus, he cannot compete with the other sugar-growing countries where the latest improvements have been introduced. The Indian ryot does not possess the expensive machinery which is now in use all over the West Indies. With the miserable apparatus at his command, he manufactures *goor* and sells it at Rs. 5 or 6 per maund." Now, the adoption of the methods of culture and manufacture in force in the West Indies is obviously beyond the ordinary capital of an Indian cultivator.

We now proceed to explain how Mr. Martin proposes to carry out his scheme for the better cultivation and manufacture of tobacco, sugar-cane and indigo. He would form a Joint-Stock Company with a capital of ten lakhs of rupees, in shares of one hundred each. Of this sum, six lakhs are to be devoted to the purchase of a large fee-simple estate, as well as tobacco, sugar and in indigo factories in Oudh and in the North-Western Provinces. This estate is situated in the Kheree district in Oudh in the heart of the best tobacco and sugar-cane growing part of the country. Nearly half the area has been cleared, and a considerable portion brought under cultivation during the past 20 years, and about 20 villages have been established. With this estate will go 15 indigo factories in the North-Western Provinces, capable of manufacturing 1,200 maunds of indigo. The remaining four lakhs are to be invested in 4 per cent. Government Notes, and reserved as the working capital of the Company. A sinking fund is to be formed from a contribution of 10 per cent. on the annual profits of the factories. The management is to be in the hands of a Board of paid Directors to be chosen from among the largest shareholders of the Company. All the available capital in the hands of the company will have been utilized at the end of the sixth year, and Mr. Martin calculates that by that time the business will be paying over 100 per cent. "These prospects," he observes, "apparently look too good to be realized; they are, nevertheless, the results of a most careful estimate made after an experience of the past 24 years, gained at a heavy cost, but it must be borne in mind that they can only be guaranteed on condition of all the above proposals being carried out, and by my having control over the management for the next 5 years." Such is the scheme which Mr. Martin has propounded. He admits that it is a novel and ambitious one, and may not inspire those with confidence, who have not studied the highest authorities in agriculture. We see no reason why India cannot achieve the same degree of success in the cultivation and manufacture of tobacco and sugar-cane that has attended similar undertakings in America and the West Indies. The advantages of the scheme are obvious and Mr. Martin is so fully confident of its soundness that he is prepared to take up shares to the extent of one-fourth of the whole capital.

## THE CALCUTTA MADRASSA.

A GRAND scene was presented within the spacious quardrangle of the Calcutta Madrassa on Wednesday last. For the first time in the history of that institution the Viceroy and Governor General of India presided on the occasion of the distribution of prizes to the pupils of that institution. The institution had been honored before with the visit of one or two Governors General, but no Viceroy had before presented the prizes to the pupils with his own hand. The *elite* of Calcutta also graced the occasion with their presence. The occasion was made memorable by munificent benefactions in honor of the Viceroy's visit. For the commemoration of the event the Mahomedan Literary Society has endowed 8 annual prizes of Rs. 20, 3 annual prizes of Rs. 12, and 3 monthly scholarships of Rs. 10 each. The National Mahomedan Association have raised four scholarships, viz., one of Rs. 15 tenable in the Medical College for 5 years, one of Rs. 15 in the Shibpore College for 3 years, and two of Rs. 10 each, in one of the Arts Colleges of Calcutta, for 4 years. Some leading Mahomedan gentlemen offered four gold medals and 11 silver medals, and also valuable prizes. Newab Shumsh-ool-omra of Hyderabad endowed Rs. 15,000, the Maharaja of Durbhanga Rs. 12,000 and Syud Looft Ali Khan C. I. E. Rs. 6,000 for the establishment of scholarships. The total capital invested for scholarships and prizes amounts to Rs. 47,000. Thus the Viceroy's visit has been a double blessing to the Calcutta Madrassa. The Viceroy distributed the prizes with his own hand, and in doing so shewed the utmost grace and condescension, which greatly touched the audience. His Excellency then delivered in a graceful and dignified manner an eloquent address full of generous sentiments. We regret we cannot give it *in extenso*, but will content ourselves with a few extracts. His Excellency said:

This institu ion may claim a century of life, and it is, I believe, among the oldest of the educational establishments now existing in India. But like all ancient institutions, it is essentially necessary that in a time of change and progress like that in which we live, the Calcutta Madrassah should maintain a steady advance, and should suit itself, as time goes on, to the changing circumstances of the period in which it has to discharge its important duties. What may have been a very satisfactory and sufficient education in the days of Warren Hastings, when this Madrassah was founded, would be regarded by all men as altogether inadequate to the needs of the present day; and while I am very glad to know that this institution has progressed with the advance of the time, I desire very earnestly to impress upon those who are concerned in its management, the necessity for steadily continuing that progress, and of making this college more and more fitted for the important work which it has now to discharge.

The educational task of to-day, gentlemen, is an arduous task, and for its full and complete accomplishment it requires the united action of forces of every description,—of the Government on the one side, and of private individuals on the other; of public assistance and of religious zeal; and, above all, it is a task which needs that men should cast aside all mere regard for individual opinion or personal preference, and that they should unite on all hands to accomplish one of the most important and greatest works which can be done in this day for the benefit of the Indian people. (Applause.)

You know very well that I earnestly desire to see the extension and improvement of primary education; but it would be a great error, indeed, if any man was to suppose that I do not desire with equal earnestness the maintenance, and advancement of higher and middle education. (Applause.)

We have heard read out to us to-day a long list of donations of Mahomedan gentlemen, who have come forward upon this occasion to testify to their deep interest in this place of education. I need not remind you of the names that are contained in this list, or of the important and many donations that have been announced. I need not recall to your recollection the Rs. 15,000 which have been given by the Amir-i-Kabir and the Rs. 6,000 by Syed Lutif Khan, and the Rs. 3,000 by Syed Ali Khan Bahadoor, and the other donations mentioned this afternoon. They show, and I am most gratified that it should be so, the strong interest that these Mahomedan gentlemen feel in the success of this institution for Mahomedan education, and their ready willingness to aid it with their generous assistance. And, gentlemen, I esteem it an honor that many of the donors upon this occasion have thought fit to connect my name with the scholarships and prizes which they have established; and I can assure them, and you, that they could not have done anything more gratifying to me than to come forward as they have done to-day to contribute out of the wealth with which God has endowed them for the maintenance of this educational institution. (Applause.) But, gentlemen, there is another circumstance connected with to-day's proceedings which I have heard with yet greater satisfaction, and that is, the contribution which has been announced as having been made by the Maharaja of Durbungah. Gentlemen, that distinguished nobleman could scarcely have done a better deed than to give this proof of the sympathy which he and other Hindoos can feel for a Mahomedan place of education. We have heard, alas! on more than one recent occasion, of unhappy and disgraceful disturbances which have sprung up out of religious quarrels in more than one portion of the country, and no man in India can do a better act than to set the example which the Maharaja of Durbhungah has set to-day, of that union in a work for the public good which, if the example is widely followed, will tend more than anything else to put an end to these animosities which are a discredit to the country, and to bind together in close and intimate connection men of all creeds and classes in this wide land. (Applause.)

All honor to the statesman under whose benign influence this impetus has been given to the cause of Mahomedan education. We believe Mr. Rivers Thompson has recommended to the Government of India the raising of the status of the Calcutta Madrassa to that of a full-fledged college. We hope this will be soon an accomplished fact.

## AFFAIRS AT BOMBAY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

*Bombay 9th January*, 1883.

Sir William Wedderburn's proposal to establish a Central English Magazine in Bombay, which should contain extracts and summaries of articles in the leading native papers, and thus present, in an accessible form, a means of ascertaining native public opinion on the principal questions of the day, appears to have been eagerly taken up here, and stands a very fair chance of being carried out. An influential working Committee was formed last week to organise a plan to give practical effect to the proposal. The Committee consists of Sir William Wedderburn, Bart, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Mr. N. G. Chandawarkar, editor of the *Indu Prokash* and Mr. Beramji M. Malabari, of the *Indian Spectator*. To this it is proposed, I hear, to add the name of Mr. K. T. Telang. Sir William has already christened the new Magazine as 'the Voice of India.' It is proposed to issue the Magazine monthly for the present. The object is to make it a faithful mirror of native opinion in India. It will reflect the views and policy of the existing journals of India, 'gathering together and focussing,' as Sir William Wedderburn aptly and tersely puts it, 'the scattered rags of thought and feeling, but being careful neither to color nor distort them.' Thus it will be an organ of native public opinion without a policy and special views of its own, but will reflect the sentiments of the native press as they are expressed in different journals. The reader of the 'The Voice of India' will thus have presented to him at one view what indegenous India thinks and feels. It will be worked probably on the plan of the English 'Public Opinion'—a newspaper which summarises the opinions of the leading organs of public opinion in England. The necessity for some such organ has long been felt here and was particularly emphasised by the call which the Government of India have recently made on the Indian press to co-operate with them in the work of legislation. In his recent speech on the "Rules of Business," the Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert observed that in matters of legislation there were two

things the Government would like to know. Firstly whether the machinery they had devised was likely to work, and secondly, where the shoe was likely to pinch. The first point the Government could ascertain from their officials, but as to the second point, the chief source of information to Government was the public press, which, though not infallible, was the only voice which spoke to them from outside the 'charmed circle of officialism,' and therefore it was 'a voice which the Government could not afford and certainly did not desire, to disregard.' The value of such a journal of concentrated public opinion in India cannot be too great, both to the Government here and Englishmen in England interested in the affairs of India. One instance will suffice to show its usefulness. In the proceedings of the House of Commons we often see Mr. O'Donnell putting certain inconvenient questions to the Secretary of State for India on the authority of a certain native newspaper. He is at once put down by the authoritative statement on the part of the State Secretary that the information relied upon by the Hon'ble Member or the opinion expressed by the native journalist is incorrect, but it would vastly strengthen the hands of the enquiring member if he could show by a series of extracts from a number of independent papers that the same view is held not by one, two or three newspapers but by a large majority of the papers enjoying a good and leading position in native society. In that case the Secretary of State might find it hard to summarily snub an independent member. It is to be hoped that the enterprise will prove successful.

The despatch of the Government of India to the Government of Bombay on the subject of Agricultural Banks in this Presidency has been published. Somehow or other our banking and commercial classes do not as yet appear to have taken to the subject very kindly. A small committee of business-men connected principally with the trade of Bombay has been formed to consider the scheme from a practical point of view So far their report has not been of a very encouraging character. In the banking and trading circles of Poona, the question seems to have been taken up in right earnest, and great readiness is shown to back up the project by starting a joint-stock institution, many of the soukars and traders having consented to take up shares in the concern. Bombay aid, however, is necessary to the floating of the concern, as without the active co-operation of the Bombay capitalists it is scarcely likely that the concern can be set a-going. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that the merits of the undertaking should be put before them in a clear light. Particular care is necessary to show to intending investors that their money would be free from the risks they at present apprehend. The extreme indebtedness of the peasantry is one reason for hesitation in practically adopting the scheme. The despatch proposes a scheme for the ascertainment and liquidation of the debts. The first experiment is to be tried in a selected area. Three liquidators are to be appointed. One representing the *soukars*, another to be a Government official, and the third a representative of the ryot class, though not necessarily a ryot himself. They are to work within each circle of the selected area. They will call together debtors who wish to free themselves from the clutches of the *soukars* and creditors, who desire to see their money free from the transaction in which it is locked up. The liquidators would arrive at an amicable settlement of the debts. This sum the liquidators would be prepared to pay on account of Govt. to the *soukar*, the ryot would thus be freed from his clutches. The land of the ryot would of course be the security for the advances thus made by Government. These advances are to be repaid with interest at 6¼ per cent. by fixed instalments. Government, however, consent to receive 4 per cent. interest on their money if an association of bankers took up the business. Here then is a scope for an agricultural bank to step in. The bank by undertaking to recover the advances made by Government on ascertainment of the debts of the peasantry gets the margin of interest between 4 and 6¼ per cent. for its profit. Here the question for the bank to consider is whether this inducement is enough to enable it to cover the risk involved in the recovery of advances. It is quite possible that the land on the security of which Government may have given the loans may not possess a saleable value enough to cover the advances. This is not an imaginary case. There are hundreds of ryots in the Deccan districts who hold lands, but if these lands were offered in the market, it would be difficult to find a purchaser for them that would offer any reasonable sum; there are many pieces of land which would command no saleable value at all. What is the bank to do with such lands? This is one of the questions which puzzles the Bombay investors, and, as I said before, it is no imaginary case.

## LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant-Governor leaves the capital this evening for his short Behar tour. We hear that Sir Steuart Bayley accompanies His Honor. It is believed that Sir Steuart's visit to Behar is in connection with the Rent Bill.

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AT LAST Saturday's sitting of the Bengal Legislative Council the Excise Bill was passed. Mr. Macaulay introduced the Darjeeling Hill Cooly Bill. He also applied for leave for the introduction of the Local Boards Bill. He made an able and elaborate speech on the subject.

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WE GIVE from the last *Calcutta Gazette* the list of senior scholarships awarded to the successful candidates at the First Arts Examination for the Calcutta Colleges:

| | First Grade. | Second Grade. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Presidency College ... | 4 ... | 4 ... | 8 |
| Metropolitan Institution ... | 2 ... | 2 .. | 4 |
| General Assembly's Institution | 1 ... | 1 .. | 2 |
| St. Xavier's .. ... | 0 ... | 1 ... | 1 |
| City College ... ... | 0 .. | 1 ... | 1 |
| Albert College ... ... | 0 ... | 0 ... | 0 |
| Free Church ... ... | 0 ... | 0 ... | 0 |
| Doveton College ... ... | 0 ... | 0 ... | 0 |

We are glad to notice that in the scholarship list too the Metropolitan Institution stands second.

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THE ENGLISHMAN publishes the following telegram from Berhampur:

*Berhampur, January* 14.—An influential meeting, called by the Murshidabad Association, was held this afternoon to protest against the inclusion of fresh date juice among excisable articles.

The Bill was passed last Saturday. East Bengal is most interested in the question; if it wishes to go up to the Viceroy against the Bill, it ought to be up and doing.

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THE SUPPLEMENT to the last *Calcutta Gazette* contains the Resolution of the Lieutenant-Governor on the subject of the Calcutta International Exhibition for 1883 84. The Exhibition is projected by Mr. Jules Joubert, the promoter of the recent International Exhibition in New Zealand. The Lieutenant-Governor has approved of the project and has thrown his whole heart into the work. The Government of India has consented to give its support to the objects of the Exhibition, and to invite the co-operation of all Local Governments and Administrators in the furtherance of those objects. This will be the first International Exhibition in India, and it is calculated to do much good. The Lieutenant-Governor has appointed a General Committee, consisting of high officials, feudatory chiefs, leading zemindars and others, whose work will be chiefly honorary. His Honor has also appointed a strong Executive Committee. It has been formed partly on the representative principle. The trustees of the Indian Museum and the British Indian Association were invited to nominate two members each. The Association have returned the Hon'ble the Maharaja Sir Joteendro Mohun Tagore Bahadur K.C.S.I., and Dr. Rajendralala Mitra.

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MR. THOMAS JONES, the Fifth Judge of the Calcutta Small Cause Court, has been appointed by Government a Municipal Commissioner of Calcutta and is doing yeoman's service to the Municipality. His active labours in the Municipality, Mr. Millett, the First Judge of the Court, thinks, interfere with his official duties, and accordingly recommended to Government that he should be relieved of his municipal work. Hearing this a large number of the Municipal Commissioners made a representation to Government expressing their appreciation of Mr. Jones's services and deprecating any step, which might deprive the Municipality of those services. The Lieutenant-Governor we are glad to learn has declined to relieve Mr. Jones of the office of Municipal Commissioner, but has intimated that after the present sanitary enquiry, to which Mr. Jones has proved so eminently useful, is over, an arrangement should be made for the due discharge of Court work. The move against Mr. Jones we must confess looked as if a second edition of the Roberts case was contemplated, but Mr. Rivers Thompson is too high-minded, too conscientious, and too wide-awake to lend himself to such an insidious attempt. Cant Mr. Jones be tranferred to some other office, which may afford him sufficient leisure for municipal work in addition to his official duties? His accession to the Corporation is a matter of public congratulation.

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THE FIRST chapter of the enquiry of the Sanitary Committee of the Calcutta Corporation may be said to be over. Thanks to the energetic exertions of Messrs. Jones and Gasper, sufficient evidence has been adduced to shew that as regards the condition of the Chandpal Ghat sewer it has not been a clean business. At any rate the Chairman has been so far convinced of the truth of this allegation that he has of his own motion suspended Mr. Judah, the Overseer in charge of the sewer. We hope the Committee will not rest content with the disclosures already made.

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OFFICIAL whims are sometimes quite unaccountable. We stated the other day that a munificent native gentleman had offered to erect a shed for the accommodation of bathers at the Nimtollah bathing ghat at his own expense and requested permission of the Port Commissioners for the same. This is the reply which the Port Commissioners have vouchsafed to him:

In reply to your letter of the 13th ultimo I am directed to return herewith the plans of the chadney proposed to be erected at Nimtollah Ghat (which are not intelligible) and to state that any plan submitted for the Commissioners' consideration should be clearly and careful y drawn and be accompanied by an estimate of cost. Before any work of the kind can be allowed a tender should be received for the execution of the work and the amount required deposited with the Commissioners.

The above reply is simply incomprehensible. If the plan was not intelligible, the Port Commissioners might have asked the applicant to clear up the points, on which information was needed, but they have done nothing of the kind. The applicant had in his original application stated that he wanted to build the shed with materials in his possession under the superintendence of Messrs. Merriliar Edwards, and yet he is asked to submit an estimate, to invite tender, and deposit money. Could anything be a greater damper upon the public spirit of our citizens than this sort of treatment? All that the Port Commissioners may properly ask for is a reasonable guarantee of due execution of the work, and the respectability of the party ought to be that guarantee. We hope the Port Commissioners will reconsider their orders.

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WE ARE exceedingly glad to learn that Mr. Rivers Thompson has done justice to the ryots of the Marichardear estate, whose case we noticed more than once in these columns. This estate, the reader might recollect, formed a bone of contention between rival claimants, and litigation was carried up to the Privy Council. In the meantime the Government had given a temporary lease to the Messrs. Watsons, and many were the complaints made by the ryots against their landlords. The ryots though of sufficiently long standing were denied the occupancy right, and last year it was alleged they were prevented from cutting their crops. They made petitions to Government, and the Lieutenant-Governor has decided that the chur belongs to Government, that the ryots have occupancy right, and that they shall not be molested in the possession and cultivation of their fields. As far as the ryots are concerned the case has been finally disposed of by the Government. It now remains for the Government to consider with whom should the settlement of the chur be made. The riparian proprietor has put in a claim. We cannot feel sufficiently thankful to Mr. Thompson for the prompt redress he has afforded to the aggrieved ryots.

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WE THANK Babu Ramchunder Palit for a copy of his compilation of the Speeches and published Resolutions of Lord Ripon. The volume is neatly printed and well got up. Although Lord Ripon has not yet completed three years of his rule in India, his Lordship has by his speeches, resolutions, and measures stamped his individuality upon the Indian administration in a remarkable manner, which marks a new epoch in the history of British India. As the compiler

in his Introduction says, "the measures and the acts of His Excellency and his speeches, which explain them, will be the best and most durable monument of his reign." No one can read those speeches without having deeply impressed with the high statesmanship, the benevolent instincts, the generous sympathies, and the breadth of mind, which characterize the distinguished nobleman now at the head of the Indian Government. Our countrymen cannot offer a more fitting tribute of respect and gratitude to their benefactor than contributing to the circulation of this work.

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ANOTHER CASE of the Police firing at the mob. We take the particulars from the *Behar Herald*:

Our readers will remember the unfortunate Bhagulpore case of Mahomedans *vers.* Hindus which occurred last year. It was about a road, the Mahomedans claiming the road as a public one leading to a Musjid now situate in the compound of Babu Sardhari Lal, a wealthy man of that town, and Sardhari Lal claiming it as a private one. It was decided by the Joint-Magistrate in favor of the Mahomedans; but the High Court has since reversed the Joint-Magistrate's order, and declared the road to be the private road of Babu Sardhari Lal. Sardhari Lal sought to execute this order 4 days ago, and wanted the assistance of the Police. When they were about to brick up the road it is said that thousands of Mahomedans collected; on this coming to the knowledge of Babu Ram Narain Banerjea, senior Dy Magistrate on the spot, and in charge of the station in the absence of the Magistrate and the Joint-Magistrate, the Dy. Magistrate went to the spot and verbally passed an order for the suspension of the work (bricking up the road) till he, who was a new man at the station, had made himself acquainted with the facts of the case. This was on the morning of Saturday. In court, he was moved by the pleaders of Sardhari Lal and on looking into all the papers, the High Court order, and the order of the Joint-Magistrate for executing the same passed on the application of Sardhari Lal, he thought he could not interfere at all. Sardhari Lal commenced work immediately after this order was passed; but the Dy. Magistrate ordered a larger number of Police force to be on the spot. All the available Police force of Bhagulpore, including the reserve mustered on the spot; and the Assistant Superintendent of Police, an European officer, was also on the spot. This was, it is said, about 2 or 3 in the afternoon. With the first brick laid, commenced an assault on the part of the Mahomedans against the Police and the work people. A number of brickbats, it is said, was thrown, and some of the men were hurt; then order was given to the Police force to fire. The reports on this point are conflicting; some saying that the Assistant Superintendent ordered the firing of blank cartridges, others that his order was to fire in the air; but whatever the nature of the order was, the consequence was very serious; a Mahomedan young man of 24 or 25 years of age, probably of the lower class, but who it is said, was attracted to the spot on account of the Tamasha was shot dead; and some 2 others wounded. On this the mob dispersed. The dead body was not removed to the Hospital till Babu Ram Narain came to the spot at night; and it was thence removed to the dead house. The Mahomedans claimed the right of burial and they liked to bury it in front of the Musjid in Sardhari Lal's house.

The Joint-Magistrate came to the station day before yesterday, and, it is said, that orders have been sent for additional Police force. The Mahomedans have already instituted a suit in the Munsiff's Court; and the Munsiff has ordered an injunction directing Sardhari also; but it is said that unfortunately the Munsiff's order did not reach the spot till the whole affair was over.

What strikes us as most strange is that the important town of Bhagulpore was completely deserted by the responsible officers, who were we believe on tour, and its destiny was practically left in the hands of a new Deputy Magistrate and an Assistant Superintendent of Police of two or three years' standing. This young Assistant Superintendent's head was evidently turned, and in a weak moment ordered his men to fire. We have made enquires into the matter, and we have reasons to believe that our contemporary's version is substantially correct. We hope the Government will teach a wholesome lesson to the Pubna and Bhaugulpore Police, and curb the habit of firing at the mob, to which the Police seem to be drifting.

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ABOUT this time last year we noticed the case of Mr. T. Gopal Rao of the Punjab. He is a Maharatta Brahmin of Tanjore. He was a merchant, but owing to reverses of fortune he was obliged to seek employment, and became a commission agent to the Government Book-depot, Lahore. Owing to some misunderstanding with the Curator he has lost his appointment. The cause of his removal is not known to us, but we are told that his open-handed charity in maintaining orphan boys drew suspicion upon him. If this is really the case, it is an odd reason for removing a Government officer. Mr. Gopal Rao is a man of charitable disposition, and in his work of charity he is assisted by some of the Punjab chiefs. The question is whether in the discharge of his official duties he did any thing, which called for this punishment. If the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, will make an enquiry into the matter, he will no doubt find that Mr. Gopal Rao has been a victim to prejudice and ill-feeling. We do hope that justice will be done to a really worthy man.

WE PUBLISH the following note from a cracked correspondent: his troubles we cannot alleviate:

I have read with absorbing interest Mr. Monro's transcendentally learned report on self-government. It is so outspoken, so profoundly business-like, so exhaustive that I could not but admire it as the most statesmanlike contribution to the literature of the subject. It turns entirely upon the absence of a *Demos* in the Presidency Division, and as I did not understand it I took it to be a new version of Mesopotamia and that did not contribute a little to enhance my sense of admiration. But for the meaning of the word. When for sins committed in a former life I was, as a boy, grinding my Greek Anthology, I was taught that *Demos* in Greek meant—I, *a country district* as opposed to *polis*; II. the *commons* or *common people* as opposed to the higher orders; III. in Athens, *the commons, the people*, the privileged order of citizens; IV. in Attica, *townships, hundreds*; but none of these meanings helps me at present. Surely Mr. Monro does not mean that in the Presidency Division there is no country district as opposed to towns, or there are no common people, or people, or townships, and if not what can he mean? Is the beast then really Mesopotamia as I suspect? If so it is really gratifying. Or is Demos a misprint for Demon? In that case the printers have shown a method in their madness, for I am delighted with the new word, as it is certainly very imposing and very appropriate for the beasts of that ilk that I know of, and they are plentiful enough in Bengal. Perhaps it is a modern rendering of Mrs. Shelley's Frankenstein, even as Mrs. Ramsbotham is the *alter ego* of my old friend Mrs. Malaprop. If so, and Mr. Monro should be particularly anxious to get hold of the hedious beast, he should try the ice of the Arctic sea where Mrs. Shelley buried it. He will find the place much milder than the horrid oven he detests. The men and beasts there will suit him much better. But is any one of my conjectures correct? Pray, enlighten me on the subject.

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DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION AND WASTING DISEASES.—Dr. Henry Hanks, author of "Consumpion: its Treatment and Curability," writes:—"The superior efficacy of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil over the Pale Cod Liver Oil has proved, in my experience, unequivocal. Patients who have persisted for several months in the use of the latter, with scarcely any perceptible improvement, have, after a brief trial of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, acquired such fatness, and those distressing symptoms accompanying emaciation have so rapidly subsided, that I have been induced to confide in its reputed remedial powers, and consequently to advise its substitution for the Pale Cod Liver Oil." Benjamin Clarke, Esq., M.R.C.S., F.L.S., author of "Notes and Suggestions on Cod Liver Oil and its Uses," writes:—"The effect of the Pale Oil on the circulation is so feebly marked as not to be perceptible; so that in some cases of extreme debility, the patient, from the slowness of its action, is in danger of sinking from exhaustion, or the disease, as in consumption, may become incurable from protraction. My inference agrees with the remark that Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Oil effects a cure in half the time that the Pale Oil does." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints and quarts, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co, 77, Strand, London.

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# COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

*Saturday, 20th January* 1883.

Dullness which hitherto prevailed over our commercial markets has at last begun to disappear as manifestations of animation shewed. A better feeling has decidedly been experienced both in Imports and Exports and ere long we hope to see a revival of the trade.

Piece-Goods and Yarns have during the periods under review met with more enquiry both for White and Grey descriptions, but transactions have not yet expanded.

Exports,—Indigo 3,600 chests, consisting of Native and European, were put up and sold, the former at prices ranging from Rs. 80 to Rs. 240, the latter Rs. 270 and 280; this will leave only a small quantity unsold.

Oil-seeds.—There was a better demand for rape-seed yellow kinds and some business was done even at advanced rates.

Wheat.—A fair amount of business has transpired and rates have advanced 1 to 2 annas per maund.

Jute.—It continues to find buyers amongst balers and mill-owners. Prices have since advanced owing to supplies having fallen off.

MONETARY.

Our money market has not undergone any change of importance but it has a hardening tendency and with little improvement of business, rates of interest will also advance. The present rate at the Bank of Bengal is 6 per cent., whilst it is 4½ to 5 per cent. in the market for loans on Government Securities.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

During the week were steady, but nothing of importance transpired; following prices ruled at the close—

4 per cent. ... ... 100-13 to 100-14
4½ ,, ... ... 106-12

In Joint-Stock Shares nothing of importance transpired.

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## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

| MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS. | Rs. | As. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| H Baveridge Esq., C. S., Bankipore | 3 | 14 | 0 |
| Secy. Birdwood Library, Wadwan | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| Dr. Rohaem Khan Bahadur, Lahore | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| H. Shashia Shastree. Esq., Combaconum | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| B. C. Bhattacharjea. Esq., Allahabad | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| District Engineer, Gwalparah | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Nagpore State Railway | 6 | 8 | 0 |
| Hindu Alma Matar Club, Madras | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| H. H. the Newab of Rampore | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| H. H. the Maharaja of Benares. | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| Lucknow Institute | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| G. L. Nursingh Row Esq, Madras | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| Moulvie Momtaz Hossain, Lucknow | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| Babu Debender Nath Dutt, Umballa | 8 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, Radhicapersad Kundu, Bhuddruck | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| ,, Baharylal Banerjea, Koshba | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Bepinbehary Chatterjea, Kalain | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Sant Ram, Gogri | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, Chundervoosun Dutt, Dinapore | 6 | 6 | 0 |
| ,, Jodoonath Ghose, Chundernagore | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| ,, Jodoonath Tarufdar, Debrooghur | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Muttylal Ghose, Tipperah | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Peerymohun Sen, Assam | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Ombicachurn Chatterjea, Serampore | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, Dinonath Mojoomdar, Darjeeling | 2 | 8 | 0 |
| ,, Tregunanand Upadhy, Chuprah | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Ramlal Chowdry, Khoolna | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| ,, Hemchunder Banerjea, Benares | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, Aghorenath Banerjea, Simla | 3 | 8 | 0 |
| ,, Doolalchunder Deb, Sylhet | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| ,, Gopalchunder Darra, Sambulpore | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Okhoycoomar Bose, Munishagunge | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Anundnath Roy, Dinagepore | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Bungsheedhar Roy, City Moorshedabad | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, Promodacharan Banerjea, Agra | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, Moheshchunder Sircar, Rungpore | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Soorjacoomar Sen, Jahanabad | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Sniv Doyal, Bellary | 13 | 4 | 0 |

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# Government Notifications

## Calcutta Gazette,—*January* 17, 1883.

GENERAL—6th Jany—Colr Sergt H Dominy to be a Lieut in "B" Compy, Northern Bengal Volunteer Rifle Corps, vice Mr H R Irwine, resigned.

The Sub-divnal Officer of Ghatal, in Midnapore, under the provisions of sec 3 of Act XV of 1881 to be exofficio Inspector of Factories within the local limits of that sub-divn.

Mr C M W Bretr, Offg Jt-Magte and Depy Colr, Sewan, Sarun, furlough for one year and seven months, from 1st April, 1883, or subsequent date.

Maj W L Samuells, Asst Comr, Hazareebagh, returned to duty on forenoon of 5th Jany, 1883.

Babu Ram Narain Banerjee, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Bhagulpore, returned to duty on forenoon of 14th Decr, 1882.

Babu Denonath Mookerjee, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Rajshahye, returned to duty on forenoon of 4th Jany, 1883.

Mr J F Browne, CS, returned from furlough on 11th Decr, 1882, and not on 15th idem, as notified in the *Calcutta Gazette* of 27th Decr, 1882.

Babu Durgagati Banerjee, First Perst Asst to the Comr of the Presidency Divn, was on leave from 7th Octr to afternoon of 30th Novr, 1882.

The order of 28th Novr last, granting to Mr H H Risley, CS, leave for fourteen days, from 15th inst, is cancelled.

Babu Rash Behary Dutt, temy Sub-Depy Colr, is posted to the sudder station of Purneah.

This cancels order of 12th ult, transferring Babu Rash Behary Dutt to Deoghur, in Sonthal Perghs.

Mr H Holmwood, Asst Magte and Colr, Meherpore, Nuddea, leave for one month from 15th inst.

Mr A E Staley, Asst Magte and Colr, Munsif, who returned from special leave in forenoon of 8th inst, temply to have charge of the Meherpore divn of Nuddea. Mr Staley is also to act in the sedgde of Jt-Magtes and Depy Colrs.

Mr P D Dickens, Dist and Sess Judge, Nuddea, fourlough for ten months and twelve days from 20th inst, or such earlier date as he may be relieved.

Mr G G Dey, Jt-Magte and Depy Colr, Dacca, to act as Dis, and Sess Judge of Nuddea during absence of Mr P D Dickens

Babu Krishna Kumar Sen, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Backergunge, leave for one month and 8 days, from date he may avail himself of it.

Babu Bhoirab Nath Palit, Depy Magte and Depy Colr Maldah, leave for ten days from date he may avail himself of it.

Babu Rajender chunder Ghose to act as a Depy Magte and Depy Colr, and is posted to sudder station of Rajshahye.

Babu Chandi Dass Ghose to act, as a Depy Magte and Depy Colr, and is posted to sudder station of Mymensingh.

Mr R F Rampini, Dist and Sess Judge, Dacca, furlough for one year from 6th April next.

Mr R H Pawsey, Magte and Colr, Cuttack, furlough for twenty months from 15th Feby next, or subsequent date.

Mr W H D'Oyly, Magte and Colr, Bhagulpore, leave for three months from 20th Feby next.

Mr H P Peterson, Offg Jt-Magte and Depy Colr, in charge of the Buxar divn of Shahabad, is vested with Powers of a Colr under Act X of 1870 in that sub-divn.

Babu Umesh Chunder Batabyal, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Tumlook, Midnapore, leave for one month from 10th Feby next, or subsequent date.

Baboo Gour Dass Bysack, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, on leave, is posted to the sudder station, Midnapore.

In supersession of order of 4th inst, Babu Nobin Kristo Sircar, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, in tempy charge of Ranaghat divn of Nuddea, is transfd to Pubna, and is posted to the sudder station of that dist.

Mr E G Glazier, CS, reported his return to India from furlough on 14th inst.

# Advertisements.

## NOTICE.

On account of there being an immense concourse of people on the occasion of the Anniversary Festival of the Brahmo Samaj held in the house of the Prodhan Acharya in the evening of the 11th Maugh, causing great personal inconvenience to those present to an extent at times endangering life, doors will be opened at 5 P.M., and be closed as soon as the seats in the court-yard are filled up before the commencement of divine worship at 7 P.M.

JOTIRINDRA NATH TAGORE,
Secretary,
Adi Brahmo Samaj.

## NOTICE.

A Local Telegraph office has been opened at Cossipore situated at the junction of the Gun Foundry Lane and Cossipore Road.

## NOTICE.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 10th February 1883 for the contracts of the undermentioned Works in the Maisadal Estate under the Court of Wards either for each work separately or for the whole. For conditions and particulars apply by post to the undersigned.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Constructing a Bridge over Lakshya Khall in Gauwakhally, estimated cost | Rs. | 3,809 |
| 2. Re-excavating 23 old tanks estimated cost .. | | 10,306 |
| 3. Metalling a Kutcha Road from Maisadal to Narayanpur including earth Work 7 miles, 3857 feet .. ... ... | | 27,141 |
| 4. Repairing a pacca building at Maisadal ... | | 4,805 |
| | | 46,061 |

WOOMESH CHUNDRA MITRA,
Manager Maisadal Wards Estate.

## WANTED

A passed student of any of the Engineering Colleges as 3rd Grade Sub-Overseer, having practical experience of work with ordinary knowledge of chain and compass surveying, livelling and drawing. Salary Rs. 30 with Rs. 7-8 as travelling allowance per month. Apply with copies of testimonials to the undersigned.

WOOMA CHURN MITTER,
Manager Maisadal Estate under the Court of Wards—Maisadal.

Wanted a graduate, as a tutor to prepare a young gentleman aged twelve, for the minor branches of the London Civil Service Examination. He must always stay with his pupil. Salary Rs. 60 (sixty) with free boarding. Applicants must send photos.

HARRAI-B-DESA,
Jahagirdar, Gaudevi,
*Via* Bombay,
In the territory of H. H. the Gaikwar.

A respectable European gentleman who has had long experience in and is well acquainted with Zemindary business and thoroughly understands the Vernacular is open to an engagement. For further particulars apply to E. C. care of the Editor.

## TRINA-PUNJA.

To be had at the Canning Library, 55 College Street, and the New Bengal Press, 15 Gupi Kristo Pal's Lane, Calcutta. Price 8 Anas, postage 6 pies.

## WANTED

An experienced English teacher for the Halisahar School on Rs. 40 a month. None need apply who is not a graduate or who has not served as head-master in any H. C. E. School. Apply to the Secretary on or before the 27th January 1883.

## MIRACLE!!!

DR. W. C. ROY'S SPECIFIC FOR INSANITY

Numerous testimonials.

Sold at No. 25, Prosunno Coomar Tagore's Street, Calcutta.

Price, Rs. 5 per phial.

Rupee one in addition for the postage and packing.

U. N. BAGCHI M. A.,
Manufacturing Chemt

## The Indian Circus.

Near the junction of the Upper Circular Road and the Machooa Bazar Street.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT.

*ON SATURDAY, THE 27th JANUARY*, 1883.

## NOTICE.

The Adjourned Special General Meeting of the Commissioners will be held at the Town Hall, this day, Monday, the 22nd of January 1883, at 3 P.M., when the following Resolutions, which were postponed at the Special General Meeting held on the 8th January, will be brought forward.

To be moved by Mr. James—

(1.) "That the deposit of house refuse in the principal streets of Wards 15, 16 and 17 be prohibited except between midnight and 5 A. M.; that the Chairman be requested to notify this to the residents, and to make such arrangements as may ensure, such refuse being taken away before sunrise, that the Chairman be also requested to erect public dust-bins under Section 194 of the Act, at suitable places in those Wards, and that aid and encouragement be given to house-holders in the erection of private dust-bins."

To be moved by Mr. J. Westland—

(2.) "That it is desirable that a proper establishment be entertained for sweeping and scraping the streets, and for preventing the accumulation of filth in the principal streets during business hours."

At the close of the adjourned Special General Meeting a Special General Meeting will be held.

BUSINESS TO BE BROUGHT FORWARD.

1. To confirm the resolution passed by the Town Council at a meeting held on the 25th of November 1882, rejecting the offer made by Rai Grish Chunder Dass Bahadur for extending the width of the road from Machua Bazar Street to Bachu Chatterji's Street from 10 to 20 feet.

2. To consider the reply from Government regarding the contribution from the Municipality towards the Lock Hospital.

3. To appoint a Special Committee with plenary powers to consider and dispose of the offer made to purchase Dhurrumtollah Market.

4. To confirm the proceedings of the Town Council at meetings held on the 16th, 23rd, and 30th December, and 4th and 13th January.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Corporation.

## POSTAL NOTICE.

INDIAN POSTAL NOTES.

1. Postal notes for fixed sums of money have from the 1st instant been available for issue to the public. They will always be obtainable from Head Post Offices, and generally from Sub and Branch Post Offices also. They will be payable only at Indian offices.

2. Below are shewn the amounts for which Postal Notes are issued, with the commission chargeable on each value:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Postal Notes are of three values. | Rs. 2 As. 8 | Commission 1 anna. | Printed in black. |
| | Re. 1 | „ 6 pies. | „ red. |
| | As. 8 | „ 3 „ | „ blue. |

3. Postal Notes are to be transmitted by the remitter by post or otherwise, not by the Post Office as in the case with money orders.

4. The remitter of a Postal note must, before parting with it, fill in the name and address of the person to whom the amount is to be paid. The person so named must, before payment can be made, sign the receipt on the back of the note, and also fill in the name of the Post Office (Head, Sub or Branch) at which payment is to be made. Should the name of a Sub or Branch Post Office be filled in, the money will be obtained by that Sub or Branch Post Office from the Head Post Office.

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| In Advance per Annum | 13 | 4 |
| Arrear Do. | 15 | 8 |

| RATES OF ADVERTISEMENT. | Rs. | As. |
|---|---|---|
| Per line | 0 | 4 |

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